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The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

U. S. and Canada Will Trade

Hull Warns on Italy Exports

Britain Will Push Sanctions

Crimes of Children Appall

Figures Are Near Incredible

Great Changes Must Be Made

THE United States and Canada sign a reciprocal trade treaty which President Roosevelt declares is the resumption of a happy relation that was broken off in 1866. Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King attests the document at the White House in swift performance of his recent campaign pledge that he would accomplish a new trade treaty with Washington within 90 days. Details of the all important agreement are withheld for two days, while American industrialists and producers who fear they will be hurt beg in vain for information. It is rumored that Canada makes concessions on more than 500 American products in exchange for probably free entry to the United States of its chief exports: newsprint, wood pulp and pulp wood. With so many articles affected, a melee is bound to follow disclosure of details. The Administration sets its teeth—The way out of the slump, it maintains, is through winning back foreign trade.

¶ Secretary of State Hull, on the day he sets signature to the Canadian trade treaty, gives his sternest warning against American trade with warring nations. He says the people are entitled to know that oil, copper, trucks, tractors, scrap iron and scrap steel are essential war material, that their export to Italy has increased, and that such sale is contrary to the policy of the Government and to the general spirit of the Neutrality Act. Previous warnings have been disregarded by traders; will this one have any greater moral effect?—If not, will the President not call Congress in special session to close with an embargo this danger gap?

¶ British officials regard Secretary Hull's warning to exporters as a valuable contribution to peace. Britain wants no entanglements with the United States, but the British Government, endorsed by the elections, returns to Geneva more grimly determined than ever to support League's sanctions on Italy until their grand purpose of halting Italy in Ethiopia and outlawing war is won. France is wabbling again, its war veterans and merchants petitioning Premier Laval to secure postponement of sanctions because these hurt business and annoy Italy. Britain will have to carry the burden of enforcement. Blockades usually follow such moves as sanctions—Britain wants no mix ups with ships of American war traders venturing under the muzzles of determined British guns.

¶ Some 200,000 children now attending school in the United States will probably become criminals. This declaration is made by John B. Quinn, president of the National League for Compulsory Education, to a convention at Toronto. To blame chiefly will be the fact that the children must leave school before 16 unfitted for life's duties. In Charlestown (Mass.) State Prison are 350 convicts who began their crime career before the age of 15, many before 10. The 130 men and women of the Massachusetts Child Council, Inc., are studying the problem of what to do for such children. Already an answer looms—The rights of childhood must be discovered, defined, respected and preserved as they never have been up to now.

¶ The New York Academy of Medicine finds some of the drawbacks to the wayward child in the Domestic Relations Court itself. Many children have been haled into this famous New York court so often on unimportant charges that they cease to fear judge or law and learn swiftly of criminal ways. Another immediate source of delinquency is seen to be motion pictures which illustrate every technique of crime. The Children's Court is found to possess not a single character-building factor to counteract unfortunate hereditary and environmental influences or to prevent the juvenile delinquent from becoming a hardened criminal at an early age. Hundreds of children, asked how they had learned at their tender ages to be familiar with guns and to use them, made similar reply—"Oh, the movies tell a feller all of that kind of stuff he ought to know."

¶ The New York courts most often have young children before them on charges of disorderly conduct and stealing. Some of the "prisoners" are not 7 years old. Of three children who committed murder in a holdup two were 13, the other 11. Some 10,000 potential criminals pass through the Children's Court annually. New York City should study this blot on the city's character and never cease its intelligent efforts until the wrong conditions have been completely transformed. For the young man and young woman there seem to be no jobs. For those approaching manhood and womanhood no money to go to college. For those of high and grammar school age temptations and deprivations formerly unknown. America can afford to forget its horde of gold in the vaults—As never before, it had better turn to the salvaging of its real treasure, its youth.

Renewed Dividend Payments Show Return of Confidence And Prosperity to Industry

Steady Resumption of Payments Are Made With Great Caution and Based on Future as Well as Present Earnings—Trend Is Upward

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 16—One of the most outstanding evidences of the country's business recovery this year is to be found in the steady increase in dividend payments by American corporations.

Indicating both increased earning power and revived confidence, American corporations have made a conspicuous record in 1935 in the resumption of dividends passed during the depression, the payment of arrears in preferred dividends, the declaration of extra payments and the increase of existing dividend rates.

Such action is even more significant in view of the fact that there is customarily a considerable time-lag between fluctuations in earnings and the adjustment of dividend policies to such fluctuations. Many corporations began to cut or omit dividends during the depression only reluctantly and after earnings had been falling for some time.

Dividends Move Cautiously

Conversely, the dividends are now being resumed or increased only after corporate managements have become convinced that the recovery in earnings can be relied on to continue to support the new rates.

Within the last fortnight 12 large corporations with common shares listed on the New York Stock Exchange have either resumed dividend payments, declared extras, or increased the dividend rate. At least six of these were leaders in their fields—General Motors, Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, Eastman Kodak, International Nickel Company, Loew's Incorporated, and International Shoe Corporation. In contrast there has been, according to estimates of the Wall Street Journal, only one reducion and one omission of dividend this month.

Figures Are Significant

The following figures compiled by the New York Journal of Commerce show the estimated dividend disbursements during 1934 and 1935 by months.

Month	Dividend Disbursements 1935	1934
January	$310,000,000	$301,000,000
February	115,000,000	153,000,000
March	163,000,000	140,000,000
April	260,000,000	163,000,000
May	91,000,000	83,000,000
June	172,000,000	183,000,000
July	294,000,000	268,000,000
August	112,000,000	90,000,000
September	198,000,000	175,000,000
October	274,000,000	285,000,000
November	99,000,000	82,000,000
December	.....	224,000,000

For the first 11 months of the year, these payments show an increase of 9.6 per cent this year over last, the figures being $2,088,000,000 for 1935 and $1,904,000,000 for 1934.

Only Part of Picture

These figures, however, convey only a prosaic picture of what has happened. For although increased dividends are a result of better confidence, they have also helped to produce it.

Since the beginning of 1935 the stock market has been stimulated by declaration of increased dividends by such leading corporations, in addition to those named above,

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American Youth Seen in Forefront Of War for Peace

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 16—The youth of America is determined to maintain peace, it is their work "in conjunction with the great mass of the population to liberate the progressive forces from the chains of the past that will make for a society which will end war and oppression of man by man."

That was the definition of the stand of the young men and women of the United States with regard to world conditions by Waldo McNutt, chairman of the American Youth Congress, at the antiwar dinner by the Henri Barbusse Memorial Committee, sponsored by a large group of distinguished men and women, headed by Sir Norman Angell, John Strachey and Romain Rolland, at the Aldine Club here last night.

Ready to Face Duty

Mr. McNutt enumerated many promises made to the youth by leaders in the World War which had never been realized. The way through that conflict and subsequent road has been one of hardship, but "in this hour we do not shirk that which is our duty," he declared.

"We assert our right to peace and our determination to maintain peace," he continued. "We recall with pride the zero hour in April last year when 184,000 students from coast to coast laid down their books and marched for peace. The tories called us disrupters and subverters, but then came November, 1935, and some of these same tories officially called off classes and co-operated with us in a gigantic demonstration that brought out 500,000 students to hear antiwar speakers. The President of the United States for the first time received our representatives, who included members of great student organizations like the Young Men's Christian Association and the Young Women's Christian Association, the National Student Federation and others.

Young Workers Help

"Nor have the students been alone in this struggle for peace. When the Secretary of War opened his exhibit of war materials in Philadelphia, it was the young workers that formed the picket line and asked for the glorification of peace—not war. In the steel mills of Pittsburgh, Youngstown and Cleveland, it is the young workers that lead the way against war for peace. In the recent American Federation of Labor convention it was the youth that pushed for the antiwar and antifascist resolutions.

"It is because the youth have learned to be realistic that we are feared by the forces that want war. We know that it is the workers, with the aid of intellectuals and the professionals, who will stop war, and we have set about realistically doing this. With 863 organizations and a membership of 1,500,000, the youth of America are united to fight war for peace."

Tribute to Barbusse

Mr. McNutt paid a tribute to Henri Barbusse.

Among the other speakers were General Victor A. Yakhontoff, one-time tsarist military officer; Dr. Kurt Rosenfeld, formerly Minister of Justice in Prussia; Professor Alfons Goldschmidt, director of the social economic laboratory and exiled German economist; Bernard S. Deutsch, president of the New York City Board of Aldermen, and the Rev. A. Clayton Powell Jr., minister of the Abyssinian Baptist Church here. Roger Baldwin, director of the American Civil Liberties Union, presided.

Baldwin's Victory Backs Sanctions, League Affirms

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Nov. 16—From an international viewpoint the result of the British elections are regarded as a vindication of League policy and therefore encouraging to the Secretariat.

The heavy majority for the National Government is interpreted as a favorable sign, while the advance of the Labor Party, which demanded even severer sanctions, is regarded as a vote for the League.

Freer to Negotiate

It has been freely affirmed that after the British elections there would be a radical change in the Government's attitude toward the Italo-Ethioplan question. This idea is now dismissed, because it would be difficult to go back on the electorate even though there was any such desire after the overwhelming vote of endorsement.

It is nevertheless believed that the Government will feel itself freer to negotiate with Italy, also to apply sanctions with a view to an arrange-

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Need for Teeth In Neutral Act Again Stressed

Hull's Failure to Mention Cotton Points to Political Threat

War Trading Hit

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16—Emphasis was again laid here today on the necessity of more extensive neutrality legislation if the United States is to avoid responsibility for thwarting League efforts to bring Italy to terms by economic sanction.

The State Department's latest move to clear the way for imposition of the League's present program of sanctions on Nov. 18, by denouncing war profits by American firms derived from trade with Italy, was considered an important step and of considerable value to the world's collective peace efforts.

Trade or Neutrality

But at the same time the limitations on its effectiveness were felt acutely in both official and outside circles and served to emphasize the fact that the next Congress must decide whether trading interests take precedence over effective peace and neutrality efforts.

Failure to include cotton, the largest single export commodity in American trade to Italy, in the list of goods which Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, named yesterday as "essential war materials although not actually arms, ammunition or implements of war," raised another point: that of the power of political influence to secure exceptions.

Political Influences

While it was semiofficially explained that the list was made up only of raw materials in which there had been an abnormal increase in exports and that there had not been such an abnormal increase in respect to cotton, the fact remains that there is greater political power behind cotton than any other single export commodity, power which incidentally is of prime political importance to the future of the Roosevelt Administration.

As in the case of all steps taken by the State Department Mr. Hull's statement yesterday preceded by a few rays a major League step and in effect removed, as far as possible, the obstacle which is presented by the continued legality of American trade with Italy.

Formula for Action

Thus the appearance of independent action by this Government is preserved, while incidentally the maximum possible assistance is accorded to the League. It constitutes the formula which has been strictly followed at every point in the gradual development of the American policy.

Emphasized more clearly than ever before by the tone of Mr. Hull's statement was the extent to which the Administration's policy now depends on public opinion for its effect. It implied more definitely than has yet been publicly conceded at

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Swiss Neutrality at Stake Over League Sanctions Issue

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—In view of criticism directed against Switzerland for its reluctance to participate in sanctions against Italy, it should be said that no country could be more intent on the preservation of peace by any appropriate means than Switzerland.

In order to keep out of war, Switzerland voluntarily accepted the status of neutrality. The possible complications which might arise from a hostile attitude toward Italy, the close neighbor of Switzerland, had to be carefully considered.

Switzerland is composed of men and women who originally belonged to the German, the French and the Italian races. It would be difficult for them to live together in a Confederation if they were to be drawn into quarrels for or against France, Germany or Italy.

Turn Back to 1515

The Swiss tradition of neutrality dates back to 1515. Austria and Spain were at war with France. Swiss troops, engaged in the war, were defeated at Marignan. This defeat on foreign soil determined the Confederation to stand aside in future from wars waged by foreign powers. It was owing to their neutrality that the Swiss escaped the miseries of the Thirty Years War.

That neutrality was recognized as part of the public law in 1648, when the independence of the Confederation was confirmed. Be it understood that by neutrality is meant not only refusal to participate in war, but to enter into alliance, or any kind of political intrigue which might conceivably lead to war. In this respect surely Switzerland has been a model for European nations. Standing in the center of Europe, it declines to be drawn into the orbit of the Germanic or the Latin nations.

Neutral : Inviolable

In the Vienna Congress the perpetual neutrality of Switzerland and the inviolability of its territory were affirmed by Austria, France, England, Russia and Prussia. Spain, Portugal and Sweden likewise agreed. Since the integrity of Switzerland is guaranteed by the powers, it is obvious that Switzerland, to enjoy that guarantee, must itself refrain from any action that could be interpreted as a breach of its pledged neutrality. The powers formally admitted that Swiss neutrality was in the interest of Europe. It is, of course, also in the interest of Switzerland. It is a vital factor of European equilibrium.

Since the latter half of the Nineteenth Century there have been four great wars between the neighbors of Switzerland. They were the war of Austria, France and Sardinia in 1859, the war between Austria and Italy in 1866, the war between France and Germany in 1870, and the World War of 1914. Always

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Hull Scoops Up a Scoop

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16—For 15 minutes yesterday the Canadian treaty was lost.

Worse than that, it was lost in a roomful of eager newspapermen, everyone of whom has been importuned from all over the country for a week to find out the secret details of this vital document.

Publication of details of the treaty in advance of next Monday when they will appear would probably net a fortune for anyone with accurate information, and would doubtless create a furor in the stock market.

It all happened as a result of the confusion arising from signature of the treaty at 3:45 yesterday, immediately preceding the President's Friday press conference.

The phalanx of newspapermen had gathered in their regular semicircle, five deep, around Mr. Roosevelt's desk, and the conference was half over when from the rear, on one side, a tall figure quietly began elbowing through the group. Only after he had reached his objective, after thrusting past reluctant reporters, who were concentrating on a presidential utterance, and had secured two large manila folios of documents left on a table from the treaty-signing, did the figure turn and reveal itself as Cordell Hull, the usually dignified Secretary of State.

With an obvious sigh of relief, Mr. Hull worked his way out again, as inconspicuously as possible.

"Was that the Canadian treaty you left?" asked the Monitor correspondent of the retreating Cabinet member, who shouldered past him.

Mr. Hull turned, grinned, nodded and disappeared.

The Bible:
Beacon Light of the World

The forty-second installment of 54 daily articles, written by Albert F. Gilmore for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR will be found on

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Open Covenants Openly Arrived At

Wide World — Cordell Hull, U. S. Secretary of State; W. L. Mackenzie King, Canadian Prime Minister; President Roosevelt

Signing of the New Trade Treaty Between the United States and Canada Was a Notable Event in Washington This Week. The Three Principals Are Surrounded by an Interested Ring of Privileged Onlookers

Canadian Treaty Signed, Will Be Given Out Monday

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16—So far as the official ceremonies go, the new Canadian-United States treaty has been signed, the formal congratulatory speeches have been uttered, and the vast statistical details in the nine months of bargaining are complete—but still nobody but a handful of officials know what the treaty contains.

Meanwhile, under the cloak of elaborate precautions, the United States and Canadian Governments are making last-minute preparations for simultaneous release of the document, which is extremely lengthy, on Monday morning. It will be preceded by a special press conference with Mr. Roosevelt Sunday, a tribute to the importance of the pact which has been reserved hitherto solely for the publication of the annual budget.

Wrapped in Dynamite

No document has been wrapped in so much political dynamite for a long time as the new treaty, a fact of which Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Mackenzie King, visiting Canadian Prime Minister, were fully conscious yesterday when they exchanged mutual felicitations. With the President's Cabinet as witnesses, together with Hume Wrong, Canadian Charge D'Affairs, and a score of lesser officials, the treaty was signed.

"I am confident that this constructive step will contribute greatly to the economic recovery of both the United States and Canada," Mr. Roosevelt declared at the end of his statement.

Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, declared the treaty marked a step in the direction of "economic sanity," while Mr. King expressed the belief that "all the world will gain from greater trade on this continent."

Treaty Whisked Away

Having delivered their declarations, the copies of the treaty were whisked out of sight to the waiting mimeograph machines, for multiplication and advance distribution.

The only new information today was the revelation that the treaty is of considerable length, giving support to the belief that new tariffs have been written for many of the 500 to 700 articles of commerce first proposed for inclusion in the treaty in the public statements of the two nations, issued Jan. 21, 1935.

As the treaty was signed, uneasy mutterings of anxiety and protest were heard from various parts of the United States from interests

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The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Saturday, Nov. 16

Italian Command—Badoglio Replaces de Bono

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—Without explanation, Premier Mussolini replaced General de Bono as commander-in-chief of Italy's East African forces with Marshal Pietro Badoglio, chief of staff, who recently returned to Rome from a tour of inspection at the front, according to the Associated Press. General de Bono appeared to be slated for retirement. He was recalled and will be made a marshal of the highest military rank. General de Bono was a quadrumvir of the Fascist Party, one of the four who led the march on Rome, and an old friend of Premier Mussolini. His honorable retirement, it was said, was to make way for younger men in the arduous campaign.

Marshal Badoglio is one of Italy's most seasoned leaders, a veteran of the World War and the Libyan and Eritrean campaigns.

Sanctions—Britain Probes Origin of Imports

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—The first international action of Britain's renewed Government—asking Germany, Austria, Hungary, Switzerland and Albania to furnish certificates indicating whether their exports to Britain originated from Italy—was taken as a sign that there will be no sudden relaxing of pressure on Italy after the Nov. 14 British elections. The British are expected to feel freer to negotiate for a settlement of the war along League lines, but not to plan a "sell-out" of the League.

Rome— Premier Mussolini put the finishing touches on mobilizing to the stiffest trade retaliation of which Italy is capable against the economic sanctions, which will be put in force by League members on Monday. The Fascist Grand Council was summoned for a midnight meeting, just 24 hours before the League clamps are applied.

Britain—Parliament More Evenly Balanced

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Parliament is seen as a much more effective and representative instrument of British democracy, now that the Government's majority has narrowed and the Labor Opposition waxed much stronger. The curb of pointed Opposition criticism will be far more effectual. Labor will oppose rearmament excesses and denounce any semblance of what it terms a possible Government "betrayal of Geneva" through a deal with Italy.

With 15 districts yet to be heard from, the Government now has 421 seats to the Opposition's 178—a majority of 238.

Teachers' Oath—Signing Required Before Pay

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Every schoolteacher and school employee in the District of Columbia must sign an oath weekly, swearing they know the will of Congress that they teach or subscribe to no Communism whatsoever—before they can draw their pay. The law provides it and Comptroller General McCarl demands it. He ordered preparation of blanks for the purpose, pursuant to his interpretation of the law.

PWA—Foreign Bids Required to Undercut 25 P. C.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The 15 per cent by which foreign industry must undercut American prices to be considered for PWA bids, was raised to 25 per cent—but not because President Roosevelt changed any policy to favor domestic steel interests, as some groups charged. All along, said the President with some heat, it was his intention to keep recovery moneys for the priming of American business; that is why the differential was imposed in the first place. It was found inadequate to meet foreign price-cutting, and so has been increased.

The President corrects what he terms a deliberate misrepresentation: Page 4.

Potato—AAA Fixes Quotas

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The AAA proceeded with the highly controversial fixing of individual quotas for all potato growers, being at last supplied with limited funds by Comptroller General McCarl. The appropriation had failed to pass because of the Huey Long filibuster in the last Congress.

With what is presumed to be enough money to last until Congress meets, it was pointed out, the AAA has no alternative but to make the individual allotments, no matter how much Secretary Wallace and others object to this ultimate in rigid production control, brought on by the potato interests.

Third Party—Promised by Olson in 1940

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Governor Olson's blueprints for a Socialist-Farmer-Labor third party by 1940—production for use instead of profit in basic industry and the utilities—was received here as an augury of serious ferment in the agrarian West of possible far-reaching national implications. His New York speech was clear and specific. He will run for the Senate on a platform which far outstrips both Republicans and Democrats in its reforming zeal and intent. By 1940, he expects to mobilize all those who are weary of "Republican reaction and Democratic good intentions but ineffectual reforms."

Senator Borah's broad hints that he will be a candidate for President was greeted with "judgment reserved," for Mr. Borah disclosed none of his specific plans.

The Olson speech gives pause to Washington: Page 4.

Guffey Act—Soft Coal Producers Sign Code

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Producers of two thirds of the nation's soft coal have signed the new coal code under the Guffey Act. Already the Bureau of Internal Revenue has enlarged its staff for collecting the 1½ per cent tax on those companies who sign, and the 15 per cent tax and penalty against those who do not.

Although the Guffey Act's constitutionality was upheld in the Ken-

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Holiday Boom For Business Is Predicted

Boston Postmaster Surveys Conditions and Finds Big Upturn at Hand

Boston Today—*also sees*—6000 new jobs and $80,000 increase in wages reported by State—First snowfall of season recorded—Puritan League may protest to FCC their being barred from Boston radio station—Two more boats scheduled to sail from Boston with scrap iron.

***Christmas*—Big Mail Business Is Forecast**

Peter F. Tague, Boston's genial new postmaster, tipped back in his comfortable swivel chair this morning, beamed at the reporters gathered about his huge flat-topped desk, then dramatically predicted a 20 per cent Christmas trade increase this year over 1934. His forecast was based on definite postoffice signs.

Ever since Mr. Tague came into office last month, post office business has been brisk. Each week Mr. Tague has noted increases in the volume of mail handled. Each week Mr. Tague has conferred with merchants and manufacturers relative to coming Christmas trade prospects. Today, Mr. Tague disclosed results: "We are to enjoy the most prosperous Christmas in years."

Postmaster Tague took full command of the Christmas situation today. He gave orders to employ 4200 extra men in Boston for a three-week period during the Christmas holidays. He demanded 300 extra delivery trucks. And he called in the Chamber of Commerce committee on postal facilities to see if the annual "mail your Christmas bundles early" drive couldn't be started even earlier this year.

Boston stores may be asked to insert a "mail early" line in their newspaper adds.

Radio stations may be asked to present brief broadcasts by the postmaster and businessmen, urging all to "mail early."

Even milk distributors may be asked to attach "mail early" collars to bottles during the holiday sale period.

Last year 7400 workers were enlisted for the Christmas rush. Merchants at that time reported best Christmas sales in four years.

***Labor*—October Shows Increase of 6406 Workers**

Encouraging business signs were announced by the State Board of Labor and Industries today. Increase of 6406 employees in 1548 representative Massachusetts factories during October were reported. This was accompanied by an $88,000 jump in pay rolls, the board said.

***Snow*—First Fall in Boston Area Negligible**

Snow flurries fell in Boston today, but in the opinion of G. Harold Noyes, head of the U. S. Weather Bureau in Boston, they were too slight to measure. He predicted they would continue tonight and tomorrow and would be accompanied by somewhat lower temperatures.

At 11:30 this morning the official reading was 36 degrees above zero. The weather bureau predicted it would drop to 32 degrees (freezing) tonight.

Last year the first snow fell on Oct. 12, more than a month earlier than this year.

***Puritan League*—It Protests WNAC Action**

Whether a radio network has the right to embarrass a client publicly after it has accepted the client's advertising in apparent good faith may be made the basis of a complaint to the Federal Communications Commission by the Puritan League of Massachusetts it was learned today.

The Puritan League, an organization formed to combat legalized gambling in Massachusetts, particularly the evils of horse and dog racing betting, contracted last Wednesday a radiocast talk over the Yankee Network through Station WNAC, at 10:15 p. m., on the evils of dog racing.

At the very hour of the program the Yankee Network announced that it could not radiocast the talk since it had not the approval of John Shepard, III, owner of the Yankee Network. According to listeners the announcement was couched in such fashion as to intimate that the Puritan League was a "racket."

No apology was given by the Yankee Network for its action. At the same time it was stated that the radio time salesman of the Yankee Network who signed the agreement to radiocast had exceeded his authority.

According to the Huber and Creeden advertising agency which handles the Puritan League, the governing board of the league consists of ministers, social workers, social registerites, real estate agents, and manufacturers. An account of the Puritan League's membership and activities has been lodged with the Boston Better Business Bureau

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Boston Day... Labor, Snow, Plymouth, ERA...

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where assumably it was available to the Yankee Network for checking.

The talks of the Puritan League have been accepted by Stations WBZ and WEEI both of which have rigid advertising requirements.

S. S. Farnham—Ready to Sail Despite Hull Finding

In the face of Secretary of State Hull's declaration that scrap iron should not be sent to belligerents, the Steamship Farnham had clearance papers from Boston customs officials today, and was under steam ready for departure to Genoa, Italy. The boat was scheduled to sail at noon, but failure of the crew to return on time from shore leave will delay departure until early tomorrow, agents of the ship said today.

It was learned today that two more ships are scheduled for loading of scrap iron in Boston next week, although neither were scheduled to sail for Italy, The S. S. Nestun is expected at Mystic Docks, Charlestown, Monday, to load 1000 tons of metal for Norway. This is the first scrap shipment listed in Boston for Norway. The other vessel is the Arna and is chartered to carry 7000 tons of scrap to Japan.

The Farnham is owned by the Delta Steamship Company of London. This concern, in turn, is said to be controlled by Italian interests. In Boston this week 12 members of the crew left the Farnham, declining to participate in shipment of war raw materials to Italy.

They were replaced by a crew of Italian citizens, willing, in the opinion of the Captain, to serve in the Italian army upon arriving.

Demeter—Court Gets His Charges on Veto Recount

George Demeter, unsuccessful contestant in the recent school committee battle appeared before the Supreme Judicial Court this morning requesting a writ of mandamus to stop the recount of ballots which he himself had requested. Because of mitigating circumstances, Mr. Demeter now brings charges against the entire election department which imply the need for a more serious challenge than a mere recounting of ballots.

The court ordered a hearing for next Tuesday. Mr. Demeter's complaints against the department are three:

1. That the ballot boxes in Wards 21 and 22 were late in being brought back to the election department on the night of the elections.
2. That the boxes in certain precincts of Wards 6 and 21 were not sealed.
3. That his efforts to find out when the boxes were brought in were obstructed by David B. Shaw, chairman of the Election Department.

McCabe—Discharge Is Officially Confirmed

Official confirmation of the discharge of Thomas J. McCabe as an inspector in the motortruck division of the Public Utilities Department was given today. Mr. McCabe came into public notice during Governor Curley's recent trip to Hawaii. At that time he was employed as a gardener at the Governor's Jamaicaway home and he reported discovery of wires reputedly leading to a small microphone concealed in the library of the Governor's home.

Members of the Governor's official family, particularly Richard D. Grant, his secretary, pictured the incident as revealing methods of the Governor's political foes in gaining information.

The Governor, since his return, is reported to have deplored publicity surrounding the affair.

The former gardener was also mentioned at the time of the wedding of Governor Curley's daughter Mary to Edward J. Donnelly. At that time he was given charge of unpacking the numerous gifts that arrived at the Curley home. Later one present was found in its original tissue paper and wrapping on the city dump.

No reason was given for Mr. McCabe's discharge today. He was replaced by Francis J. Mannix of Dorchester. The position pays $1680 yearly.

Roosevelt—Plymouth Invites Him to Dinner

Proud, ancestor-worshiping Plymouth businessmen awaited today an answer to their invitation to President Roosevelt to observe Thanksgiving Day on the spot where the day was first celebrated. Along with their cordial invitation the doughty descendants flicked the whip of reproach lightly across government experiments by reminding Mr. Roosevelt that Gov. William Bradford had tried a "New Deal" on the Pilgrims and it hadn't worked then either.

Wrote the Plymouthites:

"Dear Mr. President:

"The people of Plymouth, Mass., sincere in their belief that America is slowly being turned from the principles on which their ancestors founded this nation, respectfully invite you . . . to join in a Thanksgiving service where our Thanksgiving had its inception in 1621.

". . . We must frankly warn you that our invitation does not include a day of celebration as most people now consider a celebration. We do feel that in this town . . . you may be willing to acquaint yourself with the history of the first two years which this nation experienced.

"Those first two years . . . were almost a replica of the New Deal both in accomplishment and enforcement. During them our first Thanksgivings were merely religious services. A small harvest and the faith that better times might come.

"Those better times did come in 1623, when the first Pilgrim New Deal policies were wiped out and to quote William Bradford, who admitted that he had made a mistake, those who wished to live longer at the public trough, were put in their own. . . ."

So far, no reply has been received from the President either to the invitation or to the historical analogy by the descendants of the Pilgrim brethren.

Goodwin—Hits at Careless Driving in Fogs

"Thick or dumb" were the epithets attached to thousands of motorists by outspoken Registrar of Motor Vehicles Frank A. Goodwin commenting on the automobile accidents during last week's foggy weather.

Barked Mr. Goodwin:

"There are a million drivers of automobiles on our roads and . . . there are thousands of them too thick or dumb to realize that their control over the car under these bad conditions is not as good as it was under the conditions heretofore existing."

ERA-WPA—No Crisis In Transition Rotch Says

"There is no immediate crisis in the transition from ERA to WPA in Boston or Massachusetts," declared Arthur G. Rotch, state administrator, today, denying published reports of a scary nature. "It is true that we are running more or less on a hand-to-mouth standard just now, but our ERA workers have always been taken care of in other months. There is no reason to expect the Federal Government to fail us now."

Boston will be able to put 27,000 men at work under the WPA, approximately 24,000 were employed by the ERA. Of this number, 3000 are already at work on WPA projects. John C. L. Dowling, Boston welfare director, stated today that the city has 28,000 on welfare rolls, the same number as last year.

By nightfall, today, Mr. Rotch hopes to clear his entire winterWPA program to district offices. This program, to last to March 15, calls for an expenditure of $43,000,000, for nearly 3000 projects. About 113,700 people will be given work.

Massachusetts has received $3,000,000 in ERA funds for November. This money will last until Nov. 21

Irish—Charitable Society to Meet Monday

The Charitable Irish Society was started in Boston in 1737 to aid citizens of Erin shipwrecked or stranded in the New World. Each month since that time it has met, voted help to one or another Irish cause, recounted reminiscenses of their beloved Emerald Isle.

Half a century ago when half of Ireland, it seemed, sailed for America, the society's most important committee was that on immigration. Charles V. Dasey was president of the society in 1894, and handled Irish immigration affairs because of his position as Boston manager for the Cunard line.

Monday evening at the Copley-Plaza the society meets this month. Principal speaker scheduled is Cunard's present manager, Charles C. Dasey, son of the former president. He will recount incidents in the busy period of Irish immigration and review the development of steam on the Western Ocean.

Light—Increase In Voltages Is Denied

Recent reports that some Massachusetts electric companies were stepping up voltages in order to increase consumption and cause more bulbs to burn out were further denied by Elliott Earle, member of the sliding scale commission on rates, today. He said that meters had been put up in eight locations in the State and that preliminary check-ups failed to reveal current discrepancies of a serious nature. Light company officials had previously denied power voltages had been increased.

Connecticut Company Changes Are Halted

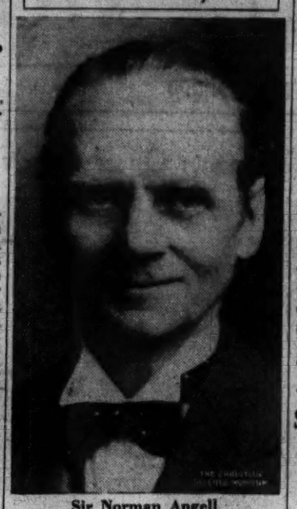
NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 16 (AP)—United States District Court Judge Carroll C. Hincks has adjourned reorganization proceedings of the Connecticut Company until Jan. 13, 1936, when the status of a creditor was questioned by counsel for the trolley company.

In announcing his decision to adjourn, Judge Hincks allowed the Connecticut Company to continue along its normal lines pending the date set for the next hearing.

The Connecticut Company is a subsidiary of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad and followed its parent company recently in seeking and receiving permission to reorganize under Section 77B of the Federal Bankruptcy Act.

The hearing reached a standstill when the Connecticut Railway and Lighting Company's claim to being a creditor of the Connecticut Company was questioned by William W. Meyer, chief counsel for the trolley firm.

Peace Analyst



Sir Norman Angell
Foreign Policy Association Speaker on United States Exports to Italy

Sir Norman Angell To Discuss U. S. Ban On Export to Italy

Sir Norman Angell, former member of the British Parliament, and winner of the Nobel Peace Prize in 1933, headed a panel of prominent speakers at the second Foreign Policy luncheon discussion meeting of their fifteenth session held this noon.

Other speakers at the Copley luncheon scheduled to discuss the question, "Shall the United States Forbid All Exports to Italy?" were Prof. O. M. W. Sprague, former financial advisor to the Roosevelt Administration, and professor of banking and finance at Harvard business school; Bruce C. Hopper, assistant professor of government at Harvard University; and Christian A. Herter, State Representative, and former secretary of the American Commission to Negotiate Peace. Harvey H. Bundy, chairman of the Boston branch of the F. P. A. will preside.

The Foreign Policy Association, a national organization, holds similar discussion luncheons across the country biweekly during the winter seasons.

Bostonians have packed the Copley-Plaza ballroom in increasing numbers the last few years. This year the association anticipates larger attendance and promises even more prominent speakers than in previous years.

Maine Temporarily Enjoined From $85,000 Buying of Trucks

AUGUSTA, Maine, Nov. 16 (AP)—The State was enjoined temporarily today from buying trucks and snowplows worth $85,000 in a bill in equity filed in the Supreme Judicial Court.

The bill, which seeks a permanent injunction, charged Executive Councillor Clyde H. Smith of Skowhegan was "an officer, agent or stockholder" of the defendant companies.

Defendants were the Portland Tractor Company, Inc., the Autocar Sales & Service Company of Portland, and State Treasurer George S. Foster of Ellsworth.

Attorney General Clyde R. Chapman filed the bill on behalf of the Eastern Tractor & Equipment Company of Portland.

Justice James H. Hudson, who issued the temporary restraining order, set Nov. 26 as the date for hearing on the bill.

Mr. Smith, a candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor in 1936, denied financial interest in either of the defendant companies "directly or in any other way."

The bill charged the State Highway Commission issued purchase orders Oct. 31 for 10 trucks and snowplow equipment from the defendant companies and that Mr. Smith was "pecuniarily interested in both of the aforesaid contracts made in behalf of the State."

Highway Commissioner Stillman E. Woodman of Machias said he ordered the purchases, and that "no member of the (executive) council had anything to do with the buying of those trucks."

In a signed statement, L. L. Smith, president of the Portland Tractor Company, said, "I wish to state that Mr. Clyde Smith was neither directly nor indirectly responsible for the sale. . . . Clyde Smith was never asked to represent our organization for any kind of State's business."

Stricter Food Laws Urged to Safeguard Rhode Island Buyers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I. Nov. 16—The State Department of Health will ask the General Assembly to provide laws which will provide severe penalties for the sale of inferior foods as the result of an investigation made by Chief Inspector Thomas Clark which disclosed that much unfit food is being sold in Rhode Island.

Mr. Clark reports that 10 places have been closed by the department and more are under investigation as the result of the inquiry which uncovered what he turned "a live poultry racket," the doctoring of spoiled meat and the use of horse meat and goats legs for hamburger and spring lamb, respectively.

The department chief says that the closing of the places is the only effective weapon that the health authorities have at present and believes that more stringent laws should be passed to prosecute the owners of such establishments.

"These conditions have existed for years," Mr. Clark says, " and the only way to cope with them is to have the General Assembly pass additional legislation to regulate the live poultry business and prevent the sale of unhealthy chickens and to provide for closer inspection and heavier penalties for places which sell spoiled meat or pass off inferior meats under different titles."

He asks particularly for co-operation from housewives in purchasing meats only from establishments that display the State or Federal inspection stamps.

This Town Spurns Attempts to Pay Delinquent Taxes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Nov. 16—Overburdened taxpayers! Hark ye to the tale of Grafton—the town that refused a payment of overdue taxes!

Samuel Seeder, a trustee in bankruptcy, tells the story:

"The first of the week I sent a $22.50 check to the Grafton tax collector. Next day the check was returned. The collector said that this tax bill, long overdue, had been closed off the books and he couldn't accept it!"

Referee-in-Bankruptcy Daniel W. Lincoln thereupon advised Mr. Seeder to send the check back to Grafton. "If this payment is again refused," he advised Mr. Seeder, "send the money to Worcester to whom the bankrupt also owes taxes."

Worcester, it is understood, will gladly accept the check!

The Monitor's Radio Guide

Program Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

990kc-WBZ-303m	890kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00 Concert pianist	Blue Room Echoes; string ensemble	Baseball school	Darbininkas Lithuanian musicale
5:15 Jackie Heller; orch.	Record program	Carl Moore's Orch.	
5:30 String ensemble	Gabriel Heatter	Organ recital	Sport Matinee
5:45 Gabriel Heatter	"Emerald Gems"	High school scores	Sport Matinee
6:00 News; "Supper Show"	"Evening Tattler"; News; records	News Service	Talk, F. W. Wile.
6:15 Hawaiian music	Male quartet	Sport Comment	Girls vocal trio
6:30 News; features	Talk, Neal O'Hara	Football Reporter; Dramatic sketch	Getting the News. CBS vocalist
6:45 Irish Minstrels			
7:00 Barrett's Orchestra	"Sports Review";	"Family on Tour";	News Service
7:15 Kaye Sayre, songs	"Popeye" sketch	comedy; soloists;	Fisher's Orchestra
7:30 Medley of Israel;	Popular vocal	Band concert; In-	Eddie Dooley
7:45 Rabbi J. B. Wise	Strange Facts	dian legend	Phil Scott's Orch.
8:00 NBC piano duo	"Your Hit Parade";	Minute Men; studio	Paige's Orchestra;
8:15 Boston Symphony	Al Goodman's Orchestra;	speakers	vocal soloists
8:30 Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, con.	soloists; trios	Block's Orchestra; vocal soloists	Boy from Ireland. 20th Cen. Ensemble
8:45			
9:00 soloists; chorus	Rubinoff's Orch.;	Nino Martini, ten.;	News Service
9:15 Russian Symph. Choir	vocal soloists	chorus; orchestra.	Chicago Symphony
9:30 National Barn Dance	Chateau: Wallace	Marty May-time;	orchestra concert,
9:45 program from Chicago	Beery; William	Augustine's Orch.	Dr. Frederick Stock, conductor;
10:00 soloists and	Tilden; Patsy	"New Deal," talk;	program commen-
10:15 specialties	Kelly; sketch	Herbert Hoover	tator; from Orch-
10:30 Joe Candullo and his	Strickland Gillilan;	Patti Chapin; or-	estra Hall by
10:45 orchestra	soloists	Spotlight Revue	
11:00 Reports; news; music	Forecasts; news	News Service	Mutual Network
11:15 NBC dance music	Sports; orchestra	Hockey report	Lyman's Orchestra
11:30 Ray Noble and his	Reggie Childs and	Perley Stevens and	Claude Hopkins &
11:45 dance orchestra	his orchestra	his orchestra	his orchestra

Sunday's Programs

990kc-WBZ-303m	890kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
12:00 Pageant of Youth;	Old South Church,	Temple Israel	"Prellicher Kabtzen"; Jewish dra-
12:15 amateurs; orchestra.	Piano Club	Tabernacle choir	matic sketch and
12:30 Radio City Symphony	University of Chi-	"Romany Trail"	orchestra
12:45 Orchestra; Leonca-	cago Round Table	Budapest relay	
1:00 vallo's "Pagliacci";	Road to Romany;	Religious period	Italian soloists;
1:15 soloists; chorus	gypsy music	with speakers;	instrumentalists
1:30 National Youth Con-	Words and Music;	soloists; music	Italian Serenaders;
1:45 ference; talk; music.	Puritan League	Sisters of Skillet	soloists; orchestra
2:00 Magic Key; Lauriz	Bible Players; dra-	Between Book Ends	To be announced.
2:15 Melchior; Albert	matic sketch	"Blue Flames"	Dance orchestra
2:30 Spalding; Carlos	"Vox Pop"; side-	Hawaiian music	Augustine's Orch.;
2:45 Saldeo; orchestra	walk interviews	News Service	Patti Chapin
3:00 "Your English"	Walter Smith and	James Dalton and	New York Philhar-
3:15 Pine Mountain Mer-	his orchestra	his orchestra	monic - Symphony
3:30 rymakers; music	The Widow's Son;	Hawaiian music	Orchestra, Otto
3:45 Concert pianist	dramatic sketch	Adrian O'Brien	Klemperer, con-
4:00 National Vespers: Dr.	Temple of Song;	Special program	ductor; program
4:15 Harry E. Fosdick	capella choir	with speaker and	comment by Law-
4:30 Jewels for Tomorrow	Los Angeles Phil-	music	rence Gilman;
4:45 Miners Quartet	harmonic Orch.	Rines's Orch.; vo-	Carnegie Hall
5:00 "Roses and Drums";	Penthouse Sere-	cal soloist	"Melodiana"; solo-
5:15 Civil War drama	nade; variety	Rhythm Girls	ists; orchestra
5:30 Becker dog talk	Dream Drama	Terhune dog story.	Sanderson and
5:45 Gabriel Heatter	Goodman's Orch.	Novelty quintet	Crumit; orchestra
6:00 Evening Journal	Religious period,	News Service	National amateur
6:15 Ranny Weeks's Orch.	from New York	Popular vocalists &	night; orchestra
6:30 "Grand Hotel"; net-	NBC dance music.	organist	"Smiling Ed"
6:45 work dramatic sketch	Popular soloists	Garber's Orchestra	Voice of Experience
7:00 Jack Benny; soloist;	"K-7," secret serv-	Alexander Woollcott;	Evening service
7:15 Green's Orchestra	ice sketch	orchestra	of Tremont Tem-
7:30 Robert Ripley; Harriet	Garden talk	Phil Baker and	ple Baptist
7:45 Hilliard; orchestra	News; speaker	company; orch.	Church; sermon;
8:00 Maj. Edward Bowes's	Ruby Newman and	Eddie Cantor;	male quartet;
8:15 Amateur Hour: so-	orchestra with	guest orchestra	choir; organ
8:30 loists; instrumental-	Del Castillo and	Leslie Howard in	Polish program
8:45 ists; vocal groups	vocal sextet	Farnol drama	Heidt's Orchestra.
9:00 "Life Is a Song"; so-	Rakov's Music and	Cyrena Van Gor-	Theremin; poems
9:15 loists; orchestra	popular soloists	don, contralto;	News Service
9:30 Walter Winchell	American Album	symphony orch.,	Chicago Sunday
9:45 Nella Goodelle	of Familiar Music	Victor Kolar, con.	Evening Club
10:00 Sunday Evening at	Rose Bampton, con-	Amateur Theater	Wayne King and
10:15 Seth Parker's	tralto; symphony	of the Air	his orchestra
10:30 Bill Wirges's Orch.;	orchestra, Erno	Freddie Rich's	Strousses's Orch.
10:45 vocal soloists	Rapee, conductor.	Penthouse Party.	Special program

Monday's Features

(Originating Network Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

11:00 WEEI (WEAF), NBC Light Opera—"Patience."
11:00 WBZ (WJZ), United States Navy Band.
12:30 WBZ (WJZ), National Farm and Home Hour.

After Luncheon

2:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
2:30 WNAC (WABC), American School of the Air: History—"Albany."
4:15 WNAC (WABC), Relay from Riga, Latvia.

Dinner and After

8:00 WBZ (WJZ), "Fibber McGee and Molly"; comedy sketch; soloist; orchestra.
8:00 WEEI (WEAF), Hammerstein's Music Hall: soloists; orchestra.
8:30 WEEI (WEAF), Richard Crooks, tenor; mixed chorus; concert orchestra.
8:30 WBZ (WJZ), Paris Musicale: Odette Myrtil; Pickens Sisters; soloists; Warnow's Orchestra.
9:00 WBZ (WJZ), Greater Minstrels: interlocutor; end men; quartet; orchestra.
9:00 WEEI (WEAF), Gypsies Orchestra, Harry Horlick, conductor; soloist.
9:00 WNAC (WABC), Radio Theater: "Sherlock Holmes," with William Gillette.
9:30 WAAB (WOR), Eddy Brown, violinist; concert orchestra.
9:30 WEEI (WEAF), Grace Moore, soprano; Josef Pasternack's Orchestra.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI (WEAF), Lullaby Lady: male quartet; narrator; concert orchestra.
10:00 WBZ (WJZ), Presentation of American Women's Association annual award; speakers.
10:30 WNAC (WABC), Daily news dramatizations.
10:30 WBZ (WJZ), Concert Band, Frank Simon, conductor; Bennett Chapple, narrator.
10:30 WEEI (WEAF), National Forum: "Slum Clearance and Work Uncle Sam Is Doing to Recapture Such Areas," A. R. Clas.
10:30 WAAB (WOR), Cesare Sodero Directs: soloists; chorus; orchestra.

Monitor Short-Wave Radiocasts

2:00 W1XK (9.57mc), "The Monitor Views the News."
6:00 W1XAL (11.73mc), "The Monitor Views the News."

Boston Events

Tonight

Theaters

"ROMEO AND JULIET" (Shubert). Katharine Cornell in her first Shakespearean role as Juliet. Staged by Guthrie McClintic, costumes and settings designed by Jo Mielziner, music by Paul Nordoff and dances arranged by Martha Graham. 8:15.

"GEORGE WHITE'S SCANDALS" (Boston Opera House). Big, showy, and rowdy revue. 8:30.

"3 MEN ON A HORSE" (Plymouth). Hilarious farce constantly amusing, but marred by unnecessary vulgarities. 8:30.

"KATYDID, SO WHAT?" (Copley). Mary Young presents her own play, in which she is the star as well as director. 8:30.

"GALLERY GODS" (Peabody Playhouse), presented by the Associated Actors' Theater. 8:30.

Movies

UPTOWN—Claudette Colbert in "The Married Her Boss." 1, 4, 7:10, 10:15. Also "King Solomon of Broadway." 2:40, 5:40, 8:50.

MEMORIAL—"Transatlantic Tunnel." 10:35 a. m., 12:50, 3:05, 5:20, 7:35, 9:50. "March of Time." 10:15 a. m., 12:30, 2:45, 5, 7:15, 9:30.

METROPOLITAN—Margaret Sullavan in "So Red the Rose." 11:10 a. m., 1:57, 4:44, 7:41, 10:38. York and Young in "Tintypes of 1936." Elida Ballet. Sevitzky's orchestra.

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—"In Old Kentucky," featuring Will Rogers. Fenway: 1:56, 4:30, 9:22, 10:05. Paramount: 10:23 a. m., 1:11, 3:59, 6:47, 9:35. Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., in "Mimi." Fenway: 12:45, 3:28, 6:11, 8:54. Paramount: 9:10, 11:58 a. m., 2:45, 5:34, 8:22.

FINE ARTS—"Legong," Balinese love story in technicolor. 2, 4, 6, 8, 10. "Wings Over Ethiopia." Also Mickey's Kangaroo. News reel.

BOSTON—Hugh Herbert in "To Beat the Band." 10:48 a. m., 1:43, 4:38, 7:33, 10:28. Stage show featuring Gertrude Niesen in "Melody Mad Revue."

STATE AND ORPHEUM—"Mutiny on the Bounty," starring Clark Gable, Charles Laughton and Franchot Tone. Orpheum: 9:15 a. m., both theaters: 11:25 a. m., 2, 4:35, 7:10, 9:45.

COOLIDGE CORNER—"Thunder in the Night." 2:10, 5:05, 8:05. "Here's to Romance." 3:30, 6:30, 9:30.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"Going on Two," featuring Dionne Quintuplets. Travel picture. "Spain's Romantic Isle, Majorca"; "Mickey Mouse in Giant Land"; "Paramount Pictorial." Betty Boop in "Swat That Fly." 9:30 a. m. to 11.

UNIVERSITY — "Anna Karenina." 3:15, 6:30, 9:55. "Farmer Takes a Wife." 1:45, 5, 8:15.

TREMONT — Leslie Howard and Merle Oberon in "The Scarlet Pimpernel." 10:37 a. m., 1:45, 5, 8:20. "Curly Top," featuring Shirley Temple and John Boles. 9 a. m., 12:15, 3:35, 6:50, 10:10.

MAJESTIC—"Midsummer Night's Dream." 2:15 and 8:15.

MODERN—"She Married Her Boss." 10:20 a. m., 1:05, 3:55, 6:45, 9:40. Also Cary Grant, Claude Rains and Gertrude Michael in "The Last Outpost." 9, 11:45 a. m., 2:35, 5:25, 8:20.

EXETER — Clive Brook and Tulla Rolf in "Dressed to Thrill." 2:10, 5, 7:55. Also, "Storm Over the Andes." 3:35, 6:20, 9:10.

Music

SYMPHONY HALL—Boston Symphony Orchestra, Beethoven's Ninth Symphony. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 8:15.

Other Events

AUTOMOBILE SHOW—Mechanics Building. Open today 1 to 10.

DOG SHOW—Exhibition of cocker spaniels. Horticultural Hall.

Tomorrow

FREE PUBLIC LECTURE ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE by Peter B. Biggins, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of Christian Science Society, Norwood, in the Junior High School Auditorium, Norwood, 3:30.

FREE PUBLIC LECTURE ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE by Peter B. Biggins, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Haverhill, in First Universalist Church, Kenoza Avenue, Haverhill. 8.

Music

JORDAN HALL—Peoples' Symphony Orchestra will present for the first time in America, Franz Schubert's "Forsotter" Symphony in B major. Fabien Sevitzky, conductor. Soloist, Mme. Lea Luboshutz, Russian violinist. 4:15.

ISABELLA STEWART GARDNER MUSEUM —Concert by Salvatore Sullo, pianist. Samuel Lesbotici, violinist, accompanied by Samuel Gardner. 2.

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS—Commonwealth Chamber Orchestra, Ernest Hoffman, conductor. 2:30.

ERA ORCHESTRA—Albert Holmes, conductor. Army and Navy Y. M. C. A., City Square, Charlestown. 3:15.

BACK BAY COMMUNITY CHORUS—John Hancock Hall, 90 St. James Avenue. 8.

Other Events

OLD SOUTH FORUM—"Crime—Its Cause, Cost and Cure." Hon. Sanford Bates, Director Bureau of Prisons, U. S. Department of Justice. 3:30.

FORD HALL FORUM—"Two Decades of World History" by Dr. Scott Nearing, well-known radical economist. 7:45.

FIELD AND FOREST CLUB—Meet at Happy Valley Golf Club, Lynn, for 5-mile hike through Lynn Woods. 1:30.

BOSTON Y. W. C. A.—Peace meeting, for promotion of international goodwill and understanding. 140 Clarendon Street. 4.

Monday

Music

JAMAICA PLAIN ERA CONCERT—Community Chorus and Orchestra. "Interpretive Music." 205 South Huntington Avenue. 2 p. m.

Other Events

NEW ENGLAND WOMEN'S CLUB — "Some Phases of Nature," by members of botany group. Lectures by members on "The Sea Beach at Ebb Tide," "Shells," and "Seaweeds." Exhibitions of shells, and of algae from Florida, New England, Bahamas and Pacific Coast. Hotel Kenmore. 2:30.

NATIONAL LEAGUE OF AMERICAN PEN WOMEN—Lecture on delegates' recent trip to Japan, by Mary Prescott Hatch. Hotel Statler. 2:30.

Foreclosure Power Abuses Are Charged

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 16 (AP)—Flagrant abuse of mortgage foreclosure powers by savings banks in Western Massachusetts was charged by Arthur T. Garvey, counsel for the Springfield Homeowners Protective Association, at a hearing before Bank Commissioner Henry H. Pierce and advisory committee studying proposed mortgage legislation here. The Springfield Institution for Savings, the largest savings bank in this section, was accused of such abuse by Attorney Garvey and other speakers.

Mr. Garvey charged the bank with applying depositors' funds without legal notice, to payment of mortgage notes and described such banking methods as "confiscation." He absolved the co-operative banks and insurance companies from criticism in this respect.

Members of the advisory committee declared yesterday's hearing to have been the best attended and of greatest value of those thus far held in the State.

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Pequot Mills' Peace Stirred By Move to Discharge Girls On Marriage and Child Issue

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SALEM, Mass., Nov. 16—Possibility that the Salem textile strike may be reopened unless Pequot Mill owners withdraw alleged threats to discharge girl workers who marry or married women who have children while employed by the mill, was expressed today by James T. Burke, secretary of the Independent Sheeting Workers Union.

These threats, charged by the union in a letter yesterday to Fred M. Knight of the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration, are but part of the mill activities which may possibly cause another strike, unless conciliatory efforts are successful, Mr. Burke said. The mill owners, he added, have not lived up to their contract in regard to seniority rules and various other things.

As New Workers

Concerning seniority, Mr. Burke said that the mill owners were endeavoring to enforce a ruling whereby mill workers who are out more than 60 days shall be considered new workers and not be entitled to seniority privileges to which they are entitled through several years' service.

Mr. Knight, state conciliator, is ready to look into the married women discharge threats. What action he will take should he find the charges true he would not reveal today, but he plans an immediate investigation.

Wilfred T. Levesque, business agent of the Sheeting Workers Union, is busy tracking down more evidence of the alleged threats.

Hands-Off Policy

Meanwhile, Mayor George Bates of Salem has adopted a hands-off policy on the whole matter. Asked today whether he would take any action, he said:

"I have sufficient work to administer city affairs. I shall not interfere in the present dispute. But discharging girls who marry is not new. The city of Salem does the same thing when teachers and other girl employees marry. Of course, mill pay is not always sufficient to maintain a home, but the rule against married women working has developed in many places as a result of the depression. It opens jobs for a great number of persons.

The Mayor also pointed out that in connection with the Pequot Mill the rule under which girls who marry are discharged was in vogue before the 1923 strike. "It is nothing new," he said.

Receives Support

Mayor Bates' inferred approval of the reported mill proposal was supported by the Rev. John B. La Bossiere, pastor of the St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church, who declared he should like to see married women completely barred from industry in Massachusetts.

"Salem," he said, "would be a good place for the movement to start."

The pastor added that "any movement to have married women attend to home duties would be a vital step toward restoring the old American home life. It would be an important step toward curbing crime and toward closing some of the divorce mills."

J. Foster Smith, business agent of the mill, while reluctant to talk, replied with an emphatic "no" when asked whether he knew of any threats, as charged by Mr. Levesque and Mr. Burke.

Asked for Advice

Mr. Burke, however, said that a dozen workers from the mill came to him for advice, asking, in view of the alleged threats, whether they should cancel marriage licenses they already had obtained. The union leader also declared that threats to discharge women who married was one of the underlying causes of the 1933 textile strike.

Mr. Levesque, at the same time, declared that "this angle of the mill objecting to women because they have children is new to us. If the mill is gunning for the several hundred married women, it looks bad for continued peace here."

He added that although Mr. Smith had showed him an agreement, dated May 6, 1932, under which married women who bore children would be discharged, that agreement is not in force, having been made with the old United Textile Workers' Union.

Mr. Burke revealed that the union's procedure in the present instance will be to await results of Mr. Knight's investigation. If nothing is done following the investigation, the union plans to give newspapers the details of the evidence the leaders declare they possess. If this action fails, more drastic methods may be taken, Mr. Burke said.

Prep School Head Urges Colleges To Shorten Courses

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 16 (AP)—Asserting that "youth's brain power" is underestimated, Dr. Samuel S. Drury, rector of exclusive St. Paul's School here, said today he favored a shorter college course for boys.

Dr. Drury, an outstanding leader in secondary school education, in his annual report, said:

"Schoolboys often outstrip routine work of the freshman year. There should be frank anticipation of the college course, with the view to shortening the latter, for youth's brain power has been underestimated and the process of education before settlement into gainful occupation and marriage has been slow and long. The prolonged period of infancy characteristic of the human species has been safeguarded to the detriment of the species."

Commenting on secondary school education, Dr. Drury expressed the view that "most of our work is high-class drudgery."

Vermont WPA Workers Seek Higher Pay Rule

BURLINGTON, Vt., Nov. 16 (AP)—A new and higher wage scale regulation was sought by 175 WPA workers at the municipal airport.

Donald Maynard, chairman of a workers' committee, said there was no talk of a walkout or similar action.

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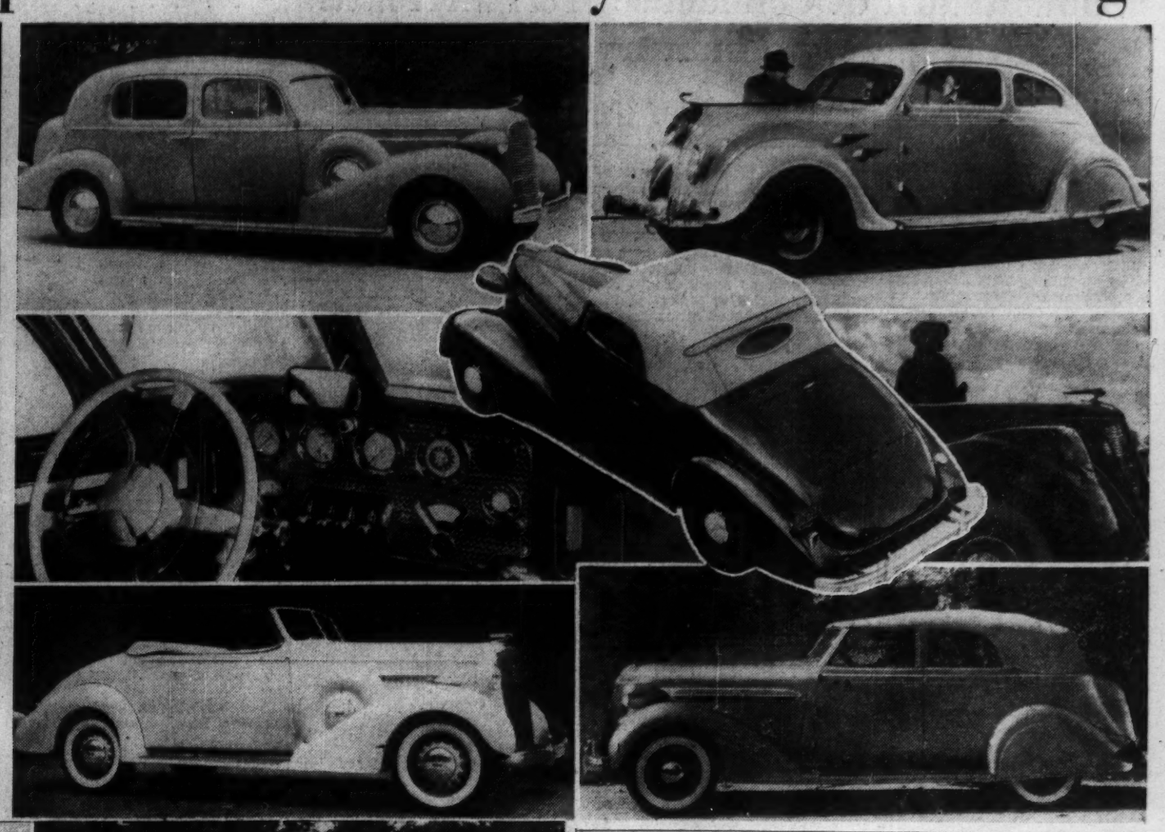
Boston's Big 1936 Automobile Show Opens Its Doors Today to Great Throngs



Upper—By a Staff Photographer

Seen at the Automobile Show in Mechanics Hall

Upper—Striking Group of Cars in the Main Hall. Center, Upper Left—1936 V-8 Cadillac-Fleetwood Town Sedan. Upper Right—Airflow De Soto Coupe. Center Left—Dash board of New Cord Front Drive. Center Right—Lincoln V-12 Zephyr. Lower Left—Buick 40 Special Convertible Coupe With Rumble Seat. Lower Right—Chrysler De Luxe 8 Convertible Sedan. Inset—Pontiac 6 Convertible Coupe. Lower—At Left a New Nash Model and at Right a New Ford V-8

New Motor Models On Display in Boston

A year of cautious changes in the makeup of the modern motorcar went on exhibition today at the thirty-fourth annual Boston Automobile Show opening at he Mechanics Building.

Hundreds of motor fans jammed the stairways waiting for the doors to swing open at 1 p. m. And among the throngs could be heard dozens of questions which the show was intended to answer.

How far have the manufacturers dared to carry streamlining? Is it possible that the 1936 cars can go any faster than the previous year's models? What have the engineers done to promote safety? And what's the idea of holding the annual spring show in the fall?

Questions Answered

Manufacturers answer the last question first. The autumn show, they said, was the outgrowth of President Roosevelt's terse remark: "Why keep the nation waiting until spring, for something it might buy in the fall?" Ordinarily, the manufacturer would have blue-penciled the autumn opening as quickly as the public unwittingly turned thumbs down on the first automobile. But this is a day of snugly warmed cars, of all-weather roads and snow-cleared highways. And the autumn opening promised to stabilize employment by creating an all-year-round motor market.

Hence, the perfect blending of the 1936 car into a Christmas background at Mechanics Building.

This year cars reflect two forward trends in engineering—one for economy, the other for safety. These trends were more than ever in evidence for two reasons:

1. President Roosevelt had asked for greater emphasis on highway safety.
2. Modern cars have reached a point in power and speed where these factors can now be subordinated to other feats of engineering.

Shifting of Emphasis

This shifting of emphasis from power and speed to safety and economy can be called the keynote of the 1936 show. The motorist has all the speed and power he wants. But he can always use any money saved in gasoline consumption.

Up to this point in automotive history, increased efficiency has meant increased power to the engineer and the motorist. Greatest advances were made with the coming of better fuels, bringing into the market the high-compression engine. As fuels improved, engines increased the compression ratios. This meant more power—faster cars.

This year, manufacturers decided that the average motorist had rather save on his gasoline bills than save a few minutes of his time on an all-day trip. Mark down the 1936 show, then, as the start of a new era of engineering for economies.

For "Gas" Economies

So—when the dealer says the engine compression ratios have been made higher this year, don't think that the horsepower has been added to. In most cars, the compression has been changed wholly for gasoline economies rather than possible increases in power and speed. In some cars, a 6 per cent gasoline saving is claimed for this single engineering advance.

Also significant is the tendency of motorcar manufacturers to co-operate with the national safety campaign—twofold in its aims. First, there is the campaign for safe drivers, safe laws and safe regulators of traffic. On the other hand is the demand for safe car construction and equipment to prevent accidents and to minimize the effects of accidents.

As one Boston dealer put it, "Don't get into an accident. But if you do, don't be in a cracker-box."

Engineering developments for 1936 lead away from cracker-box automobiles. Stronger frameworks, wider use of all-steel, turret tops, still lower centers of gravity, better balance for taking corners safely, improved brakes, closer knitting of the bodies with the frameworks are significant safety steps. One car has three sets of brakes, an emergency, hydraulics and mechanical brakes in case the hydraulics should cease to function.

Not Stop on Dime

But even with three sets of brakes, the dealers warned, cars will not stop "on a dime" going at 40 miles an hour, as some motorists assume. This might be done, they said, if the dime was 115 feet forward of the car, the brakes were in perfect condition, and the road made of brushed concrete.

Improved lighting systems are general in all cars. Some have lights that are retractable when not in use. Press a button and the lights drop into the fenders like airplane landing gear drawn into the cabin. Result—less air resistance.

In some cases, entirely new principles of construction are introduced, including frame structure not unlike that used in a suspension bridge.

Really Different

The two really different cars at the show are the Lincoln Zephyr and the new front-wheel drive Cord. Some motorists think that front-wheel drive cars cannot be made to ride as smoothly as the conventional motorcar. But Cord claims a revolutionary ride, as easy and smooth on the rough roads as "a Pullman." The top of the body roof comes only to the shoulders of the average height man, yet the headroom is as great as in the average car. If it wasn't in an automobile show, the new Cord might be taken for a low-winged airplane poised for a takeoff.

Shifting on the new Cord is done by remote control, the gear ratio being selected on the steering wheel column without removing the hand from the wheel. With safety the keynote of the show, Cord emphasizes the front-wheel drive as the safest for applying power on curves and slippery roads. The shifting of all mechanical parts up forward enables Cord to swing its passenger capacity unusually low.

A Few Advances

This is not the year for the anticipated plunge into streamlining. Some cars have made a few advances in this direction, but only slight ones. The 1935 models sold well. Evidently the public is satisfied with the prevailing lines for the moment at least. Hence, the steps taken to reduce air resistance further are minor ones. They are seen in such developments as hanging headlights, swung from a bracket on the radiator, eliminating some of the usual flat-front projections in the conventional light design.

Streamlining is so undeveloped that the efforts of manufacturers to follow Chrysler's leadership in this direction have wrought a general similarity in car designs for 1936. This is the uncertain period, the common point of progression from which it is expected manufacturers will soon branch out into a field of streamlining that is rapidly expanding for greater individual expression.

Advanced Streamlines

Each year some manufacturers make a break toward advanced streamlining. This year, it is Henry Ford with his Lincoln Zephyr. This is claimed to be the first American-made car without the orthodox chassis or chassis frame. The body itself is in the frame. Actually, the engine is mounted within the body and the running gear is attached to the body.

The orthodox car is assembled first by setting up the chassis, mounting the engine, then installing the running gear in a chassis frame. The Zephyr throws this system into reverse. The body is brought in, the engine mounted within the body and then the running gear attached.

Body interiors have received special attention. These are rapidly becoming a job for interior decorators. The dashboard has given manufacturers a chance to express themselves individually. They look more and more like airplane designing. The emergency brake has largely been removed from the floor to a more advantageous place beneath the dashboard, hanging downward instead of projecting upward. Bucket seats are losing out to the full, sedan-type seats with tilting backs.

Wire wheels are on the way out, being replaced by the artillery wheel with short, steel and wooden spokes.

One or two cars are experimenting with rubber bumpers. Automatic gear shifts have increased in numbers.

The show will continue through Saturday, Nov. 22, doors being opened from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m., excepting Sunday when the doors open from 2 p. m. to 7 p. m.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity—Overcast weather, probably with occasional rain or possibly snow flurries tonight and Sunday; lowest temperatures in the middle 30's; fresh northeasterly winds.

Massachusetts—Cloudy with rain in the southeast, and probably light rain or snow in the west and north portion tonight and Sunday; little change in temperature.

Rhode Island and Connecticut—Occasional rain tonight and Sunday; little change in temperature.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont—Cloudy, probably occasional light snow or rain tonight and Sunday; little change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook—Strong northeast winds possibly of gale force at times over the south and central portions, and fresh to strong northeast winds over the extreme north portion; overcast weather with rain tonight and Sunday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	33	42	Minneapolis	30	32
Bermuda	70	76	New Orleans	50	56
Chicago	40	44	New York	44	46
Denver	28	46	Norfolk	50	54
Helena	36	48	Philadelphia	42	46
Jacksonville	58	72	St. Louis	38	42
Kansas City	36	38	San Francisco	52	60
Los Angeles	52	78	Washington	44	46
Miami	70	80			

A—8 a. m., E. S. T., Nov. 16.
B—Maximum, Nov. 15.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 3:25 p. m.; height, 9.4 feet
Sunday, 4:05 a. m.; height, 8.3 feet

Light all vehicles at 4:33 p. m.

Decorator to Give Solution to That Window Problem

"The problem window," which is apparently just about as difficult to manage as the problem child, will be discussed from all its aspects by Mrs. Dorothy M. Power at the House and Garden Center at 127 Newbury Street, next Tuesday.

Mrs. Power, who is a well-known decorator, will discuss the window of odd shape, the badly placed window, long rows of windows and even average windows.

The speaker will have samples of new materials for glass curtains and overcurtains, and a quantity of new designs "to add gaiety to a too familiar room." There will be at least one complete scheme for a window which will include wallpaper, rug and color for trimmings.

The meeting will be open to the public.

Electric Works Annexed By Copper Corporation

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 16 (AP)—The American Electrical Works at Phillipsdale has been purchased by the Kennecott Copper Corporation, it was announced last night by Frank N. Phillips, president of the Washburn Wire Company, which controlled the electrical works.

All the issues and outstanding capital stock of the company were purchased. Officials of the Kennecott and its subsidiaries were elected officers and members of the board of directors of the Phillipsdale plant.

NOW THAT YOU CAN SEE THEM ALL

— match Packard 120 against the field!

You who will buy new cars in 1936 are indeed fortunate.

No matter which price field you turn to, you will find excellent cars to choose from. There never was a time when the automobile buyer was offered so much for his money.

Yet Packard, a company that for 35 years has been known for conservative statement, today issues this sincere invitation . . . *Match Packard 120 against the field.*

We believe you owe it to yourself to make this comparison, regardless of the price of the car you are now contemplating.

It is good business. It is the only sure way to discover for yourself which of the year's many fine motor cars offers you the greatest dollar for dollar value.

AGAINST THE LOW-PRICE FIELD

If you doubt the wisdom of spending a little more for the Packard 120's more agile performance, immeasurably better ride, greater comfort and longer life—both style and mechanical—let the car itself dispel those doubts forever.

AGAINST THE MEDIUM-PRICE FIELD

If you think that all cars in the Packard 120's own price class are about equal, inspect the new Packard 120 and see what a difference 35 years of fine-car manufacturing experience makes.

AGAINST THE HIGHER-PRICE FIELD

If you think you need pay several hundred dollars more than the price of a Packard 120 to get truly fine-car safety and luxury, spend half an hour in the new Packard 120

AND SO EASY TO BUY

The new Packard 120 is within the financial reach of almost everyone who will buy a new 1936 car. If your old car is of average value, it should cover the down payment on a new Packard 120. And Packard's Payment-out-of-Income Plan is one of the most liberal in the industry. Get the facts—then drive this great car.

$990 to $1115 *at the factory. Standard accessory group extra*

THIS—ONLY IN PACKARD

Packard builds every one of its cars with the expectation that its owner will want to keep it at least 5 years. You can do this not only because the car remains mechanically good, but because it remains in style. With its distinguished lines—lines accepted as smart the world around—Packard does not have to make obsoleting yearly style changes. That is why Packard is the *one* 1936 car on the roads today that you can recognize.

ASK THE MAN WHO OWNS ONE

Renewed Dividend Payments Show Return of Confidence And Prosperity to Industry

(Continued from Page 1)

as General Electric, Chrysler, Cerro de Pasco, Continental Can, du Pont, Inland Steel, National Steel, International Petroleum, Phillips Petroleum, Columbian Carbon, Pittsburgh Plate Glass, Borg-Warner, U. S. Gypsum, Monsanto Chemical, and many others.

Dividends have been resumed by American Rolling Mill, Johns-Manville, Pennroad Corporation, and Westinghouse Electric. In many cases, too, arrears are being paid up on preferred dividends, as in the cases recently of Container Corporation and American Metal, and extras have been paid by such companies as American Radiator, American Gas & Electric, and Caterpillar Tractor.

Only Reflect Earnings

In line with the traditional conservatism of American corporate management, the dividend increases do not equal, but merely reflect the earnings improvement this year. In one conspicuous case recently, that of Household Products, a dividend was paid in order to avoid a provision in the Revenue Act of 1934 aimed to prevent accumulation of surpluses.

In general, however, American corporations are still, as in the 1920's, letting the larger part of earnings run into surplus, using it in many cases for replenishment of working capital or for much-needed additions and betterments.

By contrast with the estimated increase of less than 10 per cent in dividends this year, the following figures, published by Standard Statistics Company, show estimated increases in earnings for leading companies in various industries for the third quarter of this year and for the first nine months.

Estimated increase in earnings, 1935-1934

Industry	3d quarter per cent	9 months per cent
Automobiles	66	45
Automobile parts	115	74
Building	180	257
Chemicals	22	9
Electrical equipment	101	84
Machinery	209	148
Metals	47	118
Oil	34	35
Retail trade	160	*
Steel	‡	§
234 industrial compan's	69	32
Railroads	50	10
Utilities	16	5.5

*Deficit 1934.
‡ $6,384,000 reported earned vs. 1934 deficit $20,342,000
§ $23,014,000 reported earned vs. 1934 deficit $7,340,000.

Not Evenly Distributed

Dividend payments, like earnings, are recovering much more rapidly in some industries than in others. These are the industries in which earnings and dividends fell most precipitately during the depression. Thus the common dividends paid by a representative group of steel companies, as reported by Standard Statistics, fell off from $103,000,000 in 1930 to $1,500,000 in 1932, whereas 16 chemical companies which paid $116,000,000 in common dividends in 1930 paid $71,500,000 in 1932.

The recovery in dividend payments apparently began in 1934, as indicated by the following figures compiled by the Standard Statistics Company. They show, for 413 industrial corporations, in millions of dollars, the net income, and total of preferred and of common dividends, paid since 1927.

(000 omitted)

Year	Reported net income	Dividends Paid Preferred	Common
1934	941,000	135,000	689,000
1933	624,000	106,000	564,000
1932	74,000	150,000	709,000
1931	628,000	203,000	1,171,000
1930	1,719,000	221,000	1,487,000
1929	2,992,000	220,000	1,583,000
1928	2,624,000	211,000	1,332,000
1927	1,983,000	225,000	1,191,000

Earnings Suffered Most

Obviously, dividends, particularly on preferred stocks, did not fall off as far as earnings. At the low point, earnings were down approximately 97 per cent from 1929, yet the low point for preferred dividends was only about 50 per cent below the 1929 level, and for common dividends about 66 per cent. The figures also show the lag in the adjustment of dividend policy to reported earnings. The low point for the latter was 1932, but for both preferred and common dividends the low point was not reached until 1933, when earnings had begun to recover.

Some Banks Pass Cut

This lag has been particularly noticeable in bank stock dividends, a conspicuous exception to the recent increase in payments.

Although the low point of bank earnings was reached in 1932 and 1933, when heavy chargeoffs were almost universally necessary among the banks, dividends were not cut down to current levels until this year, which has seen a number of important reductions by New York banks.

One of the signs of the times noted in Wall Street has been the tendency of corporate managements to revert to the policy of terming their payments "regular dividends." During the depression the custom grew up of declaring dividends but not designating them as applicable to any particular period or indicating any intention of continuing them.

A conspicuous follower of this policy was the Pennsylvania Railroad. In recent months the tendency has been back to "regular dividends," the companies apparently being willing again to commit themselves to steady, fixed payments.

What's Going On In the Arts

Boston Symphony Orchestra

FOR the sixth program of the Boston Symphony Orchestra season (Nov. 15-16), Dr. Serge Koussevitzky had chosen from the works of Beethoven the "Egmont" Overture and the Ninth Symphony. In the Finale of the Ninth the orchestra was assisted by the Cecilia Society of Boston (Arthur Fiedler, conductor) and by these soloists: Jeanette Vreeland, soprano; Elizabeth Wysor, contralto; Paul Althouse, tenor, and Julius Huehn, bass.

The overture was performed in the usual dramatic Koussevitzkyan manner; the symphony with interpretative illumination, instrumental virtuosity and perhaps as much vocal beauty as can be expected.

The performance of the symphony always presents certain physical as well as artistic problems; and these physical aspects sometimes affect the artistic result. At earlier concerts, in which the Harvard Glee Club and the Radcliffe Choral Society took part, the platform was extended and the instrumentalists, as we recall it, occupied in the main their usual positions.

At the concert of Nov. 15, the Cecilia chorus, which is not large, was grouped at the rear of the stage, and the players were disposed in the space that remained, all at the stage level. The doublebasses were crowded together at the spectator's right, and the kettledrum was placed on the opposite side of the platform where the doublebasses usually are.

This arrangement seemed at this first of the pair of concerts to affect adversely the balance of instrumental voices. At the climax of the development section of the first movement, for example, the brass drowned out the strings, and at other points, in the Adagio and the Finale, the brass seemed muffled. The stage arrangement may have been partly responsible also for insecurities of attack in the doublebasses and in the soprano section of the chorus in the last movement.

These shortcomings were small blemishes, however, in an eloquent performance. L. A. S.

John Goss and His Londoners

BOSTONIANS who neglected to attend the concert given by John Goss and his London Singers last night in Jordan Hall deprived themselves of an evening of rare enjoyment. Associated with Mr. Goss were Albert Whitehead, Frank Hart, Clifford McCormick and Alan Miller. Mr. McCormick was also a most competent accompanist.

The program was marked by freshness of material and originality in presentation. It opened with a group of old English songs. There followed a group of songs from Shakespeare sung by Mr. Goss, after which came concerted singing of three songs in German and three in French. Messrs. Hart and Goss joined forces in a trio of duets by Henry Purcell, and the final group comprised Sea Shanties from Canada, France, England, Italy and America.

It would be difficult to overpraise the work of these singers in their particular field of endeavor. They have, first of all, camaraderie which is completely disarming, yet they can, upon occasion turn serious with telling effect, as in the ballad from Ravenscroft (1606) entitled "The Three Ravens" or again in Schumann's "Die Rose stand im Tau." Their excellent diction made program notes unnecessary, whether the language was English, French or German.

Although obviously singing at a disadvantage, Mr. Goss nevertheless captured his audience with his solo group in which the fine quality of his voice was fully revealed, nor should this review close without reference to his amusing and informative but brief comments on a selected few of the program numbers. G. M. S.

Mr. Newman in Ethiopia

THE unpreparedness of the Ethiopians to combat Italy's mechanized fighting machine was graphically displayed last night at Symphony Hall in Mr. Newman's traveltalk.

Mr. Newman's journey began in Rome, where Il Duce's battalions—aviators alone by thousands—paraded along the Via Imperia. He then conducted his audience to Malta, whose harbor can accommodate the entire British fleet; and thence across the Red Sea on a blazing six-day sail to Djibouti, on the Gulf of Aden.

In succeeding pictures, the atmosphere was completely primitive, with barefoot, half-naked people living in crude mud huts; complete lack of sanitation, thousands of natives, carrying obsolete or useless rifles, following richly caparisoned chieftains; wild tribesmen whose only law is barbaric custom; Addis Ababa itself hardly comparable to a backwoods American town—these are the chief impressions gained from Mr. Newman's remarks and pictures.

In the midst of such backwardness, Haile Selassie and his family and a few thousand well-trained soldiers are the principal symbols of modernization.

Bars to Imports For PWA Projects Are Strengthened

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16—The barrier which foreign nations must hurdle before they can furnish materials for public works projects in this country has been heightened by President Roosevelt but he denies that any change of administration policy is involved.

Announcing that the differential to be paid by PWA contract bidders who offer foreign goods, has been increased from 15 to 25 per cent, the President declared that it never has been the policy of the Public Works Administration to divide with foreign countries the funds appropriated to relieve unemployment in the United States. He accused newspapers which interpreted the new regulations as a change of policy of being guilty of deliberate misrepresentation.

Wrath Aroused

It was evident that the President's wrath had been aroused by the intimations that American steel interests, organized labor and the nationalist press in this country had forced him, by their vehement protests, against the purchase of $19,000 worth of German steel for use in the Triborough bridge in New York City and another project at Morehead City, North Carolina, to change his policy on the purchase of foreign materials.

Mr. Roosevelt emphasized that the Administration now, as in the past, is opposed to the purchase of foreign materials. That, he explained, was why the differential was imposed in the first place. When it became apparent after many months that the differential was too low to keep out Nazi steel, then the percentage was raised but the policy remained the same.

Will Not Tolerate

At the same time the President made it clear that he will not tolerate the use of this barrier as a means of holding the price of domestic steel at an unreasonable level. He made the flat assertion that there were evidences of collusion among American steel companies in one of the two bids in which the extremely low bid of a German firm has caused such a storm.

Asked if he would oppose the entry of German steel, no matter how low the price, if it were found that it were being manufactured under a subsidy from the Nazi Government, the President indicated that he would, although he admitted that this country will be following the same principle if it adopts the much-talked-of export bounty for certain agricultural products.

Second Warning

In taking the present opportunity to investigate the possibility of collusion, Mr. Ickes is giving domestic steel producers the second warning they have had from the Administration. In October, 1933, the steel companies were told by Roosevelt spokesmen that it was known that for 11 years there had been only one price quoted by them. Before the Government would lend the railroads money for the purchase of a large stock of steel rails, it made them bring the price down from $37.75 to $35 a ton, on the threat of requiring the companies to open their books for inspection.

While policies held the center of the stage today, the failure of the Administration to reach its goal of putting 3,500,000 needy to work by Nov. 15 did not pass unnoticed. The goal had already been set back once from Nov. 1 to Nov. 15. Records today showed 2,009,339 persons employed in the $4,000,000,000 work relief drive as of Nov. 9, indicating that the peak will probably not be reached until sometime in December.

The total at work included 1,267,572 works progress projects, 561,403 in the Civilian Conservation Corps and 180,364 on other federal projects.

British Columbia's Motors Show 6 Per Cent Increase

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, B. C.—Figures issued by the provincial police of British Columbia show that the number of motor vehicles on the roads of the Province is now 91,797, as against 86,560 at this time last year, an increase of 6 per cent. A steady increase in cars has been noted for three years, after a heavy decline in the early years of the depression.

The Provincial Government regards car registrations as one of the most reliable barometers of economic conditions.

Washington Insights

Borah Again Hints He Will Run but President Is for Norris

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16—Names of Norris, Borah and Olson—Progressives all—figured in the political news today, as President Roosevelt endorsed the re-election of one, and the two others announced respective candidacies of their own.

Mr. Roosevelt threw the full strength of his support to Senator George W. Norris, a Republican, and added one more bond to the friendship that exists between the New York "country gentleman" and the homespun Nebraskan.

At the same time, Senator William E. Borah, back from the hustings of Idaho, summoned newspaper correspondents and hinted broadly that he might be a candidate for the Presidency next year.

Olson Holds Center of Stage

Despite this quasi-declaration of intention, Washington correspondents persisted in considering that the most important of the three events was the declaration of Gov. Floyd B. Olson (Farmer-Laborite) of Minnesota, in New York yesterday, that he would be a candidate for the Senate next year against Thomas D. Schall, Republican, with the definite thought of a national Farmer-Labor third party in view for 1940.

The Washington reaction is that Senator Borah's candidacy is all very interesting, but that Governor Olson's declaration is positive, specific and unqualified. It envisions one of the bitterest kinds of fights in the West in the coming election, with the prospect that the Progressive insurgent bloc in Congress will get a militant and picturesque addition, with potentially powerful following in the great western agrarian territory.

Quiets Third Party Rumor

Governor Olson's name is just becoming familiar to the East though it has been the center of controversy for a long time in his home territory. The Governor's declaration yesterday removes the last possibility that there would be a third party movement next year.

His obvious plan is to make the Senate the sounding board for progressive agitation, much as the elder La Follette did, with the expectation of leading a movement similar to La Follette's, in 1940.

Gov. Olson is a more effective and eloquent speaker than the present Senator "Bob" La Follette (R) of Wisconsin, whose point of view he largely shares. His advent in the Senate would be a thorn in the flesh for the older parties, but the New Deal would welcome him as against Senator Schall, whose vituperative tongue and bitter personal assaults on Mr. Roosevelt have caused resentment.

Depends on Democrats

The Minnesota political strength hangs about in the balance between Olson and Schall with the slight advantage to the former, it is believed, depending however in large part on what the Democrats do. If the Democrats make a strong fight for their own senatorial candidate it will take away votes from Olson, to Schall's advantage. It was to avoid just such a third party fight in Nebraska that Mr. Roosevelt gave his endorsement to Norris yesterday.

The Olson candidacy was known in advance. Its importance is in the peep it gives into the distant future.

When all qualifications and hesitations are put aside, the average Washington political observor probably sees something as follows:

As things look now Mr. Rosevelt probably has the advantage over a Republican candidate. He is likely to be elected in 1936, though of course many things may change the outcome between now and then. On the other hand, by 1940 the normal rotation of parties ought to give the Republicans an excellent chance.

With a vigorous, vote-stirring third party candidate like Olson in the field, the very regions that are now counted on giving Democrats their victory might be lost, and the Republican chance would be vastly enhanced. That is why the name of Olson is important among politicians today and why his course in Minnesota is something to watch.

Commenting on President Roosevelt's endorsement of Senator Norris, Col. Frank Knox of Chicago, mentioned for the Republican presidential nomination, said here that Mr. Roosevelt is consistently inconsistent by supporting a "radical program" after he has "abandoned his own party program."

Olson of Minnesota Out for Senate and for New Third Party

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 16—The banner of a national third party of 1940 is floating over the political ramparts here today, the flag of the Old Guard Republicans to the right and that of the New Deal Democrats to the left, much as the light brigade faced the cannon at Balaklava.

Meanwhile, all political ears were to the ground today for Mr. Hoover's long-heralded speech at the banquet of the Ohio Society, whose affairs have carried an important connotation in national affairs before now. Walter F. Brown, Postmaster General in the Hoover Cabinet and a native of the Buckeye State, has been in the East for many months with headquarters in New York City, doing some quiet, and seemingly effective, spadework for his chief up the road to 1936.

Things Happen Fast

The third party banner was run up by Floyd B. Olson, Farmer-Labor Governor of Minnesota, since 1930, in a speech here last night, while Mr. Hoover was preparing to address the Ohio Society here tonight with what was expected to be an important political pronouncement, and President Roosevelt was again pulling the Tammany Tiger's whiskers by bestowing two of the choicest federal plums in the New York area without consulting the Tammany chieftain.

Addressing the first public meeting of the Commonwealth Federation of New York, organized to effect a third party union of independent groups, Governor Olson told an audience of 1500 persons last night that "capitalism has reached an impasse"; that only reaction could be expected from the Republican Party and "sincere but ineffectual reform" from the Democratic.

Demands New Order

His speech was not only a plea for solidarity in a new party more liberal than the New Deal, but was a demand for the scrapping of the prevailing economic order which, he declared, had never brought a decent living to the people. For it he would substitute an order "based upon production to meet need—not to make profits."

The Farmer-Labor leader made it clear he was not starting any presidential boom for himself, stressing that he was committed to the United States Senate race next year to capture the second upper house seat from the North Star State for his party. Neither was he setting any date for the emergence of the third party move, he continued, since strong agitation for it as early as 1936 would depend on the record of the next Congress and the state of the nation next spring. President Roosevelt's re-election was today certain, he said.

Both Ends Against Middle

"You cannot," he said, "have abundance and give capitalism its rate of profit, so capitalism cuts production to get its profit. Less production means less wealth to distribute, less wealth means less buying power in the masses who need the commodities produced. Less buying power means greater want. As the process continues, capitalism is devouring itself and impoverishing the masses.

"The Government has poured billions of dollars into the economic stream, but even this vast sum has failed to improve the lot of the common man, although big business has been enjoying handsome profits. Millions of men and women, industrious and eager to work, today are accepting the bare crust of public relief.

Compares System to Ogre

"Meanwhile, mergers in business and industry have been increasing at a terrific pace until approximately 2000 individuals control and direct half of all American industry. Soon we will be a nation of employees working for some invisible corporate master.

"This system cannot be reformed. A new system based upon a production to meet need must be set up. The masses must gain control of Government through their votes. The only hope lies in a new third party, preaching an economy of abundance and production for use instead of for profit, with an opportunity for work and a decent standard of living.

"We take the ground out there in Minnesota that a third party must have its roots in economic organizations.

Expects F. of L. In

"I believe it will be only a comparatively short time when the American Federation of Labor will be forced to abandon its policy of "pushing its enemies and rewarding its friends' and to become a unit in this third party.

"When the time comes, in 1936 or 1940, we will have a fighting force in the United States to elect members of Congress and possibly a President."

Thinks Knox the Man

The Governor added that he thought the Constitution would be worn out from being "clasped to the breasts of conservatives who were always reiterating that reduction or abolition of profit in business was unconstitutional."

As for possible Republican presidential nominees in 1936, he said that Senator William E. Borah of Idaho was the only G. O. P. personality that had support in the Northwest, but that the consensus was the nomination would go to Col. Frank Knox, Hoover-sponsored aspirant.

The latest new deal dispensations in New York have fallen to Lamar Hardy, corporation counsel during the John Purroy Mitchel reform mayoralty, and to John J. Kelly, "old guard" Tammany district leader. Mr. Hardy was appointed United States attorney for the southern District of New York. Mr. Kelly was named to the southern district post of United States Marshal.

Washington's "despotic, paternalistic form of government," which he sees "now being set up," was severely criticized by Representative Clarence E. Hancock (R) of New York.

Canadian Trade Treaty Is Signed

(Continued from Page 1)

which believe they are affected, or may be affected, by the still secret terms of the document.

This widespread uneasiness found vent in the capital in such a barrage of questions to trade association secretaries, business representatives and newspapermen from outside organizations as has not been in evidence for years.

Finding no authentic information available, many of these interests sat back, sharpened their pencils, and prepared to make a concerted attack on the treaty if they found themselves adversely affected. Statements from the Republican National Committee were withheld and will probably not appear before Tuesday.

The President still had the advantage of the situation, following up, in his statement yesterday, the preliminary announcement on Armistice Day, in which he coupled the new agreement with the hope of international peace.

Mr. Roosevelt will unquestionably give a further rosy picture of the agreement at his special press conference tomorrow, in which he presents his version to the newspaper correspondents who will interpret the treaty for the nation. This is an advantage, of course, which every Chief Executive has, in making important announcements.

But the detailed care with which the publicity for this particular treaty is being engineered and built up is unusual, and indicates a knowledge of its controversial character.

Need for Teeth In Neutral Act Again Stressed

(Continued from Page 1)

the State Department that the wording of the neutrality resolution could not be interpreted to include a legal ban on export of raw materials even though they may be as essential "war materials" as actual guns.

It marks the increasing extent to which the Administration is forced to base its actions on the "spirit" of the law beyond the actual wording and the hope that Congress, pushed by a more informed public opinion, will confirm such action shortly after it reassembles here in January.

Hull Warning Aids League, British Officials Declare

LONDON, Nov. 16 (AP)—British officials said today they regarded Secretary of State Hull's warning to United States exporters as a most valuable contribution to peace.

His statement, they said, facilitated further developments in the League of Nations' attempt to restrain Italy and it was probable that the proposal for sanctions against oil shipments to Italy would be revived on the basis of the United States' action.

No Useful Purpose Seen by Pelley In New Haven Inquiry

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16—Outspoken objections to the Interstate Commerce Commission's proposed investigation into the history and management of the financially-hobbled New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad is voiced here by J. J. Pelley, president of the Association of American Railroads, and former head of the New Haven.

Mr. Pelley seemed quite indignant about it. He said in effect that the impending inquiry could serve no useful purpose and the ICC knew it. Questioned about affairs during his administration as New Haven president, Mr. Pelley said there were only three heavy cash expenditures during his regime. And none of these could have appeared unwise at the time, he explained, to anyone other than a prophet of the depression.

One of these three transactions was investing $5,000,000 in the new Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. Another was the payment of $25,000,000 to reduce bond indebtedness. The third was a $15,000,000 spending project initiated upon the urging of the Hoover Administration to help ward off the depression.

Raise in Gold Price Asked

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Nov. 15 (AP)—The New York State Farm Bureau Federation, by resolution yesterday, urged President Roosevelt to raise the price of gold from $35 to $41.35 an ounce, and to manage the currency.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

tucky Federal District Court on Thursday, appeal will be carried through to the Supreme Court as soon as possible.

Food Prices—Head of Grocers Explains Trends

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Food prices are going down—not up—according to Paul S. Willis, new president of the Associated Grocery Manufacturers of America. Reports from leading manufacturers show that 150 standard products are being priced downward due to healthy competition, he said following his induction as president.

The public has allowed "troublemakers to color its judgment," he said, referring to strikes against food prices. To offset the sentiment created by these conditions, he urged that manufacturers acquaint the public with a realistic picture of the rising taxes, labor and production costs in the industry and the logical need for legitimate price adjustment upward.

Wagner Act—Fruit Company Agrees to Comply

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The United Fruit Company will conform in every respect to the intent of the Wagner Labor Disputes Act in an agreement reached with its employees. Complaints of coercion and interference with the right of collective bargaining had caused a conflict, and agreement was reached at hearings before the National Labor Relations Board.

The charge against the company was the dismissal of three men allegedly for organization activity. The company said the cause of dismissal was unsatisfactory work. The settlement leaves to the employees the manner in which they may take advantage of the rights granted under the act and pledges the company to "respect their freely expressed decision."

Methodist—Bishops Endorse Merger

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—The board of bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church yesterday endorsed proposed merging of the denomination with the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and the Methodist Protestant Church. A statement said that the board looked forward with "eager and fervent anticipation" to the adoption of the plan.

The plan, worked out by a joint commission last August, must be approved by the quadrennial general conferences of the three groups.

Dr. Max Henius

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 16—Dr. Max Henius, United States citizen who passed on here today, did more than any other man of Danish descent to cement co-operation between his ancestral and adopted countries.

It was under his leadership that the only American "national park" abroad was established in the hills of Jutland. Rebild National Park becomes each year on the Fourth of July a miniature America, with a typical celebration.

The Danish-American Archives were also founded by him recently at his birthplace near Aalborg. It contains writings and relics of pioneers who went out from Denmark to the United States, in addition to extensive information for emigrants. He crossed the Atlantic nearly 100 times, and was known as "Denmark's unofficial ambassador to the United States."

Emil Francqui

BRUSSELS, Nov. 16—Emile Francqui, Belgian financier and economist, who passed on here today, was twice financial dictator of his country. He also sponsored the first Piccard stratosphere balloon flight and supported a host of social and humanitarian activities.

From humble beginnings, he laid in Africa the foundations of an immense fortune, becoming "copper king" in some 20 years. Sent as Belgian consul general to Tientsin, China, he soon left government service to arrange private concessions. Many of them still remain—tramways, coal mines and others. It was in China that his reputation as a financier reached world proportions.

During the World War he served with Herbert Hoover on the Belgian relief fund. In 1925 he went to the United States and negotiated the refunding of the Belgian war debt. He shared prominently in drafting the Dawes and Young plans on German reparations.

His benevolences at home include the Francqui Foundation, National Fund for Scientific Research, and many others.

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What happens to our feathered friends when the wintry blasts begin to blow and the snow blankets the ground? Under the title "At the Ice King's Board," John Lindsey Blackford contributes to the December number of Nature Magazine an absorbing and sympathetic story of birds and their problems in winter. Many other equally fascinating stories—the tale told by the trail of wood-folk in the snow . . . the antics of the winter wind . . . the what and whence of Christmas tree species . . . are included in the December issue.

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For young readers, for hardy nature enthusiasts, for hikers and campers, for conservationists, for photographers . . . for all who love wild life and the outdoors, or wish to increase their knowledge of it, there is a wealth of information and inspiration in Nature Magazine. Accuracy is its watchword, interest its first requirement, variety its pattern, and enthusiasm its keynote. Its many pictures alone are worth the price—there is a 16-page rotogravure section in every issue besides the illustrations which accompany the articles.

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Arm of Passamaquoddy Bay May Become High-Level Pool

EASTPORT, Maine, Nov. 16 (AP)—Cobscook Bay, a 37-square-mile arm of Passamaquoddy Bay, may become the high-level pool of the $36,000,000 Quoddy project instead of the low-level, Lieut. Col. Philip B. Fleming said yesterday.

The army engineer in charge of constructing the great tidal power plant said such a reversal in the general construction plan would result in lower building costs and greater generating efficiency.

He said he also believed the change would improve greatly the economic condition of several towns on the bay's 140-mile coast line.

Use of the bay as a high-level pool would mean, he said, that its waters would remain constantly at high-tide level, thus aiding navigation and enhancing the region's attractions as a tourist country.

Colonel Fleming also reported the main power house, originally planned for Matthew's Island, in Cobscook Bay, would be built on a neck of land dividing Carrying Place Cove and Johnson's Cove, some distance to the eastward.

As originally planned the Quoddy project would have dammed Cobscook Bay so that inrushing tides would generate power. Part of the power generated would pump the water into a high-level pool at Haycock Harbor.

As the tide changed, the water impounded in the low-level pool would rush through gates, while another generating station would use the water escaping from the high-level pool to create more energy.

Colonel Fleming said the proposed change simply would reverse the process, except that Haycock Harbor may be abandoned entirely and the low-level reservoir be built near Calais, where test borings of the subsurface now are being made.

List of Crashes on Pike Stirs Action to Widen

WORCESTER, Mass., Nov. 16 (AP)—Twenty-two fatalities in three years rank the southwest cutoff of the Worcester Turnpike as a 15-mile stretch of extreme hazard. Chester Army, who succumbed as a result of a collision a week ago, is the latest victim of motoring accidents there.

State authorities have taken cognizance of the menacing record of the road. State police patrols have been assigned to enforce observance of speed limits and other regulations. Gov. James M. Curley gave assurance Nov. 14 that the State would spend $1,500,000 next spring to widen the highway.

Stone Capitol Replaces Council Fires of Navajos

Nomad Indians, living in mud hogans on Arizona reservation, now boast first village in tribal history—and it has electric lights and all modern conveniences.

Mullarky Photo

Navajo Architecture Undergoes a Change

The U-Shaped Administration Building for the Navajo Central Agency, Window Rock, Ariz., Marks a New Step in the Administration of Tribal Affairs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CENTRAL AGENCY, Ariz.—The completion this month of the new Navajo Capitol here marks a new epoch in the life of the Navajo Indians. From being individual desert nomads following their flocks they have accepted the modern theory of centralized government. For the first time in their long history the Navajos now have a village of 300 people on their reservation. Here 125 people are employed to administer the affairs of the tribe.

The Navajo Reservation is larger in area that the State of West Virginia and is inhabited by 50,000 Indians. There is not a town of even 25 Indians living together in that wide expanse of sand, sage brush and fantastic pinnacles of rock. The only meeting places are those the Americans have brought in—government schools and trading posts. Each family has its own log and mud "hogan" and follows its flocks from winter to summer pastures within the reservation. During the winter they gather at "sings," sometimes as many as 5000 Navajos camping together for a few days. Otherwise there is no community life.

First Capitol Built

Now the Great White Father has built them a capitol. It is just over the Arizona line, 25 miles northwest of Gallup, N. M. The Indians know the place as "Hole in the Rock" or Window Rock. Beside it are great smooth rocks which are known as Haystacks, for the Indian names everything by the curious landmarks of the country.

All the buildings are of native sandstone. There are cottages for the administration force, an electric light and power plant and a reservoir. The administration building is a one-story U-shaped structure with many offices. The Tribal Building, where the Tribal Council will hold its meetings, is patterned somewhat after a round hogan or kiva, octagonal in shape with stone buttresses on the outside. Inside, the council room is 35 feet high and lighted only from small windows near the roof. The ceiling is like a giant cobweb made with rafters three feet thick. So far it is furnished with one table and a chair but there is room on the cement floor for many delegates, who prefer to sit on the floor anyway.

Leader Is College Graduate

Chester A. Farris is now in charge of the Government's administrative policies for the Navajos and Tom Dodge is President of the Tribal Council. Both live at the Central Agency. Mr. Farris is considered one of the most valuable men in the Indian Bureau having been in this branch of the government service for 30 years. He says that he still learns something new every day about Indians. Tom Dodge is a Navajo, the son of Chee Dodge, one of the strongest chiefs of the tribe. Mr. Dodge is a graduate of the Law School of St. Louis University, has an American wife and has lived in Europe. He is the first Navajo with a university education who has returned to devote his training to the public interests of his tribe. The Government hopes that many young Navajos will follow his example, for their policy is to turn the Indian administration back to the Indians as soon as they are sufficiently trained.

Centralization of government now seems as important to the Navajo as it does to other Americans for they are facing many new problems. They have increased five times in two generations. In order that more new Navajo babies may find subsistence there are the questions of grazing areas, schools, land use, irrigation and livestock, which will be worked out for the greatest good of the whole tribe from the Central Agency.

Mrs. Hoover Denies She Went To College to Get Husband

NEW YORK, Nov. 16 (AP)—Mrs. Herbert Hoover has quashed the legend that she went to Leland Stanford University because of a romantic interest in Mr. Hoover.

"Some day," she said, laughingly, "I'm going to write a book about the lady I'm not.

"I never saw Mr. Hoover until we entered college," she added, "although we were born within 50 miles of each other on the same river in Iowa."

The old college "Legend" came up in connection with a tea at the Engineering Woman's Club, which Mrs. Hoover planned to attend late today.

It was recalled that she and Mr. Hoover were both graduates of Leland Stanford's mining and engineering department.

Her interest in rocks and mines led her there, she said, rather than romance. Mr. Hoover was a senior when she entered.

Wearing a forest-green Girl Scout uniform and hat, Mrs. Hoover presided at a meeting of the Girl Scouts' national board of directors—her first board meeting since she was elected national president last month for the second time.

She said the office was great fun, but a lot of work.

Against her will, she accepted—"I was so touched when they invited me unanimously."

The movement is her major outside interest, she said, "for Girl Scout principles are everlasting truths."

Before leaving Palo Alto, she bought the first two boxes of cookies sold in the Girl Scouts' cookie sale, paying 25 cents a box. Mr. Hoover ate them for lunch.

Her journey from her hotel to Girl Scout headquarters was delayed by passers-by who greeted her.

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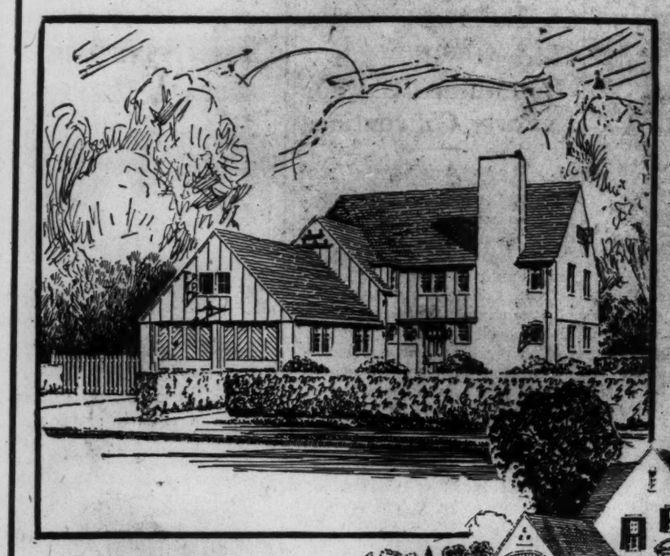
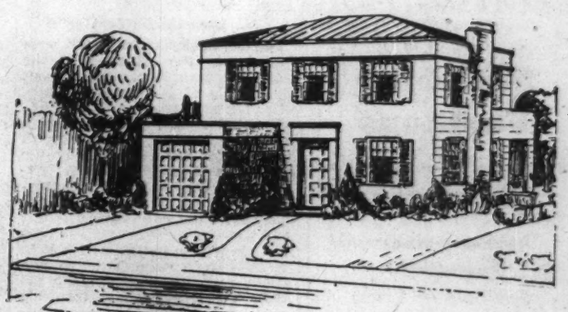


The $18,500 Home in Newton . . .
Raymond J. Percival, Architect
James S. Smith, Builder

THE EIGHTH STEP in this nationally celebrated Plan—the first of its kind ever launched by any retail store in America! Instituted to stimulate an interest in home ownership that would assist the recovery of building and allied industries, $100,000 (exclusive of furnishings) has gone into building these seven houses—constructed from winning designs of our $4,200 prize contest for New England architects. Each has been completely decorated and budgeted by our Home Advisory Bureau—with furnishings you may duplicate yourself in our great stocks, and purchase on the revolutionary deferred payment facilities that formed the Fifth Step of the Home Development Plan.

Since ground was broken on June 15—National Better Housing Day—New England has been waiting to see the results of this gigantic program. TOMORROW the seven houses will be ready—see them for tangible illustration of how much can be built for how little—how the advantages of the FHA may be utilized by individual home builders—and for concrete examples of Jordan Marsh Company's 84-year-old belief that a department store should be more than a purveyor of goods . . . that it should possess a civic spirit as well!

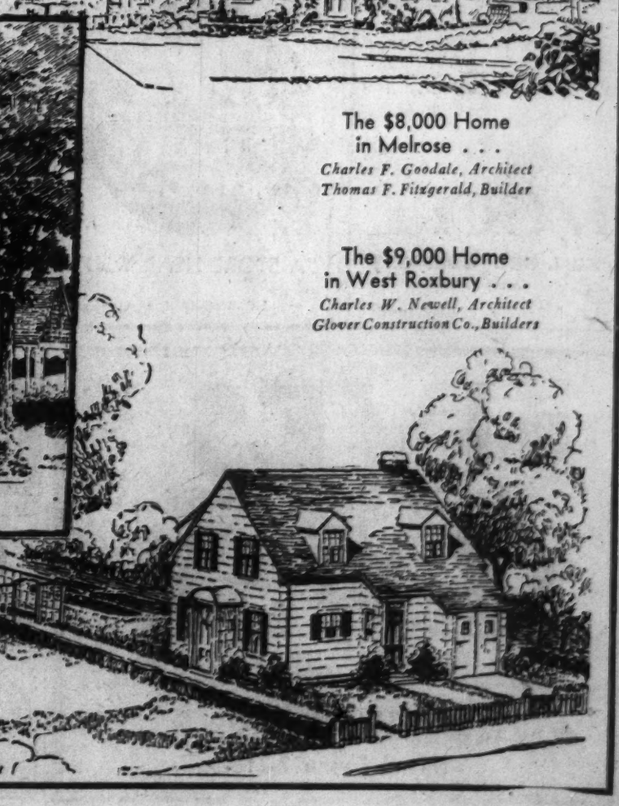


The $10,000 Home in Milton . . .
Cyrus F. Springall, Architect
Jabez Hollett, Builder

The $10,000 Home in Winchester . . .
Robert L. Stevenson, Architect
Roberts Contracting Corp., Builders

The $14,000 Home in Belmont . . .
Wendell R. Holt, Architect
August Johnson Associates, Inc. Builders

The $24,500 Home in Wellesley . . .
Robert L. Stevenson, Architect
James S. Smith, Builder



The $8,000 Home in Melrose . . .
Charles F. Goodale, Architect
Thomas F. Fitzgerald, Builder

The $9,000 Home in West Roxbury . . .
Charles W. Newell, Architect
Glover Construction Co., Builders

How to get to the home in . . .

WELLESLEY . . . Worcester Turnpike (Route 9) to Cliff Road (just beyond Wellesley Hills Fire Station). Cliff Road to Lowell Road (Cliff Estates). Home at No. 18.

NEWTON . . . Commonwealth Avenue to Hammond Street (one-half mile beyond Boston College). Turn right on Hammond Street to Woodchester Drive, No. 37.

WEST ROXBURY . . . Turn right from Washington Street to West Roxbury Parkway, and second street on left is Woodard Road. House at No. 32.

MILTON . . . No. 75 Otis Street, off Brook Road, in the East Milton section.

BELMONT . . . Follow Route 2 to Arlington-Belmont Line. Turn left on Village Hill Road to No. 5 Claire Road.

WINCHESTER . . . Route 39 to Symmes Corner. Turn right on Stowell Road to No. 16.

MELROSE . . . Main Street to Lynn Fells Parkway. Turn right on Parkway and Nelson Road is about one-half mile down. House at No. 5 Nelson Road.

Listen to the complete story of the Jordan Marsh Company Home Development Plan at 12:45 P. M. Sunday over Station WCOP (1120 Kilocycles)

Rivalries of Great Powers In 50 Years' Exploitations Have Kept Ethiopians Free

By R. H. Markham

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ADDIS ABABA—Of the three powers now chiefly interested in Ethiopia, none is more vitally affected than Great Britain, and during the last half century no government has kept in closer touch with this land than that of London.

One important reason for this is that Ethiopia lies near the most vital water-way between England and very important parts of the British Empire, and another is that if a foreign power should gain possession of Ethiopia, it might jeopardize Great Britain's hold on its African colonies. A third important consideration is thought that if a white nation attempted to seize Ethiopia and failed, it might arouse colored people throughout the world to fight against white domination. Fourthly, if a powerful foreign state controlled, ruled or colonized Ethiopia, it would threaten the British route from the Cape to Cairo. Fifthly, if a hostile power took possession of Lake Tana and the upper courses of the Blue Nile, it might eventually decrease the supply of water available for the Sudan and Egypt.

Less of a Menace

For all of these reasons, the preservation of Ethiopia's independence and of the status quo is of vital importance for the British Empire. If an indigenous Ethiopian Government should succeed in establishing a good administration, in improving the economic situation, in raising the cultural level of the people and in converting this loosely organized feudal state into a progressive modern monarchy, that would be advantageous for England. To be sure, a prosperous self-governing nation of dark people here would certainly arouse the other blacks in Africa to seek freedom, but still an independent Ethiopia would be much less of a menace than if some great power were established here.

One may say, without exaggeration that Addis Ababa is really next door to London.

Ethiopia's frontiers are vastly larger than those of any European power except Russia and more than three fifths of them are contiguous with British colonies or dependents. Great Britain has placed its open hand upon Africa and free Ethiopia lies between the outspread thumb and forefinger. On the west and south Britain has drawn a half circle about Ethiopia and half of Ethiopia's eastern frontier also bounds a British colony.

Cape-to-Cairo Highway

One of England's great colonial projects was to control territories that would enable her eventually to build a highway from the southern to the northern tip of Africa. And finally, at the close of the World War, after decades of fighting and negotiating, that ambition was realized. No railroad, to be sure, has yet been constructed, but the route is completely in British hands and British planes are flying over it. When the time comes, the laying of a continental railway will be a purely British affair. Such a highway 4000 miles long would facilitate the work of 40,000,000 people. But this route runs very near the base of the Ethiopian plateau and naturally Great Britain is vitally interested in seeing that the plateau remains in friendly hands.

A very much more vital route than this is the waterway from London to India. This passes through the Suez Canal, which lies in Egypt, traverses the Red Sea, which is bounded by Egypt and the Sudan, both dependent on England, skirts the formidable rock Perim, an English possession, and goes between Aden, an English port, on one side and British Somaliland on the other. This section, therefore, of this important highway is very well defended.

It Might Be Difficult

If, however, Italy should succeed in gaining control of Ethiopia, thus forming a vast and solid Italian dependent from Eritrea in the north, already in Italian hands, to Italian Somaliland in the south, this would give a foreign power control over vital parts of Britain's greatest sea route and make connections between England and India uncertain. That would neutralize Britain's military control of the Suez Canal and constitute a menace to the security of the Empire. So London could not look with indifference upon Italy's aspirations to dominate Ethiopia. Any great power in the world that attempts to make itself master of Ethiopia's vast plateau immediately incurs England's opposition.

One of England's greatest colonial successes has been the creating of a water distributing system which has greatly increased prosperity in Egypt and the Sudan. The work of English engineers on the Nile has meant a new epoch for northeast Africa. Further development there depends to a large extent upon the waters of Lake Tana in Upper Ethiopia—so England is determined to prevent that water source from falling into other hands.

Dramatic Incident

English-Ethiopian relations were brought to the attention of the world in a sensational manner about the middle of last century, when, after the murder of an English adviser at the court of the Ethiopian Emperor Theodore, several English missionaries were arrested by the Emperor and put in chains. A British Consul sent by the British Government to effect their release was subjected to exactly the same fate and a second special envoy of Queen Victoria was also seized and held in Theodore's court. Strange to say, at the very time during which the Ethiopian Emperor was torturing British subjects and maltreating official British representatives in an unheard-of manner, he sought England's special friendship and assistance.

Finally, a British Army was sent into Ethiopia under Gen. Robert Napier, and in April, 1868, the imprisoned British subjects were liberated. As a result of Theodore's crushing defeat and the overwhelming detestation he had aroused throughout the whole kingdom by his tyranny, he shot himself. He was succeeded by a more reasonable emperor and the expeditionary force withdrew.

The British, by this very successful punitive invasion against a hated ruler, their immediate departure, their scrupulously paying for all supplies and their lack of all special claims left a good impression upon the Ethiopian people.

French Rivalry

The chief competitor of Great Britain in colonizing Africa has been France, and to forestall this rival, England has often favored Italy. For decades that has been London's policy in East Africa, namely, to co-operate with the weak power, Italy, against its strongest opponent, France. In 1891 the British Government signed two conventions with Italy granting to that state as its sphere of influence all of Africa east of the 35th meridian. It is noteworthy that 44 years ago England acknowledged Italy's almost exclusive right to develop Ethiopia. In compensation, Great Britain received a free hand in the Sudan.

Of course, France very vigorously protested, not against Italy's rights in Ethiopia, but against British pretensions in East Central Africa, and certain adjustments were made.

Subsequent events showed that England had guessed right in considering Italy a not very formidable rival. The Italian Government at once set about to gain a predominant influence here, but came into conflict with the ruler, Menelik, suffered a terrible defeat at Adowa and for a decade was eliminated as an important international factor in East Africa.

France, however, continued to be very active, and after it had helped Menelik annihilate the Italian army, persuaded him to send an expedition into Africa against the British. At the same time another expedition came from the west under a most intrepid and able French explorer, Captain Marchand.

Fashoda Incident

This devoted Frenchman after traversing pathless jungles, forests and swamps over a distance as far as from New York to San Francisco, reached the village of Fashoda on the Nile and triumphantly raising his flag, declared France the mistress of the Sudan.

But Menelik's expedition had failed, Marchand had no army and the British were moving toward Fashoda under Kitchener, so the French Government gave way and in 1899 Great Britain gained possession of the Sudan.

This was a setback to France, but she was still making progress in Ethiopia with a railroad that was to run from the French port, Djibouti, to Addis Ababa, the Ethiopian capital. England and Italy very vigorously opposed this French penetration, and in 1906 the three powers came to an agreement partitioning an independent foreign kingdom into spheres of influence. Italy received the lion's share.

Menelik refused to become a party to the agreement.

During the World War, the three powers signing the treaty of 1906 co-operated to prevent Ethiopia from coming under German influence and played an important part in arranging the revolution which resulted in the deposing of Emperor Lij Yasu and in making the present Emperor regent.

Ethiopia Enters League

The London press and government were not favorable to Ethiopia's entering the League of Nations in 1923, but this objection was eventually overcome.

In 1925 England again exchanged notes with Italy dividing Ethiopia into spheres of influence, and once more assigning practically the whole country west of Addis Ababa to Italy.

England's chief stipulation was that all the water of the Blue Nile and Lake Tana should be reserved for use in the Sudan. At that time, as in 1891 England's interest was in this water. With this reservation, Italy was given a free hand and expressly authorized to build a railway the whole length of the kingdom and west of Lake Tana.

France protested to its allies for violating the treaty of 1906 and Ethiopia protested to the League of Nations against the action of two League members in dividing up the area of a third member for economic exploitation.

Now again the picture has changed. England has heretofore consistently supported Italy's penetration into Ethiopia as opposed to France's, but when it appears that Italy really intends to impose itself, Britain and France join in opposing her.

It is this rivalry among the powers that has saved Ethiopia as much as its mountain walls and the valor of its people.

Search for Lost Atlantis Widens

Money Issued for Legendary Continent of Atlantis

Obverse and Reverse Sides of Notes Printed by Group of Danish Explorers at Miami, Fla.

Group of Danish explorers and natural scientists at Miami hunting for the elusive continent of tradition centers work in Carribbean Sea, issues stamps and money and designs flag for the 'Principality of Atlantis.'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI Fla.—The lost continent of Atlantis, legendary subject of intriguing tales since Plato's time, is about to rise from its mythical obscurity if plans of a group of Danish explorers and natural scientists, who are making their headquarters in Miami, are carried out.

So zealous in their undertaking is this group, who have been carrying on research work for the lost continent during a number of years, that they have issued stamps and money and even designed a flag for the "Principality of Atlantis," probably the only such insignia symbolizing a country that exists only on charts which show the theoretical boundaries of the lost lands as they may exist under the sea.

Found Pieces

However, these explorers insist that they have found pieces of the submerged continent in the depths of the Atlantic stretching from the shores of Europe to the West Indies, certain portions still projecting above the sea. Their best finds appear to be in the Caribbean Sea, and negotiations are now under way with the Haitian Government for leasing a small uninhabited island belonging to Haiti, to be used as a base for further exploring and expeditions.

J. L. Mott, captain of the Atlantis Exploring Fleet, who gives his address as "Principality of Atlantis, via Miami, Fla.," says this research work has been going on for many years, directed by a group of natural scientists, many of whom descend from a long line of Scandinavian explorers and are rich in knowledge and experience. Their leader, Prince Christian of Denmark, is a direct descendant of Lief Ericson, so Captain Mott declares. He has been given the title of "Prince of Atlantis," for in 1933 the group organized and founded the Principality of Atlantis for the purpose of carrying on engineering work and explorations, which include investigating the early history of mankind and his movements over the sea.

25,000 Interested

The total number of members now interested in the project of Atlantis is 25,000, according to Captain Mott. Representatives of many European nations and America are included. Among the proclamation signers on this side of the Atlantic are, Henry Tudor Mason, president of All Nations Association; Dr. Elmer Lee, physician and lecturer; Dick Kondor, explored with Admiral Byrd on North and South Pole expeditions; John O'Bran, at South Pole with Admiral Byrd and round the world exploring expeditions; Dr. L. Evans, retired captain of U. S. Army and explorer; Horace B. Wild, teacher of famous fliers and explorer, and others.

Atlantis, the home of a mighty race of people, engulfed when the land fell into the sea, has been the subject of speculation since about 700 B. C. It was mentioned by Plato who describes in the "Timaeus" how certain Egyptian priests in a conversation with Solon, represented the island as larger than Asia Minor and Libya united and situated just beyond the Pillars of Hercules (Straits of Gibraltar). Beyond it lay an archipelago of lesser islands. According to the priests, Atlantis had been a powerful kingdom 9000 years before the birth of Solon, and its armies had overrun the lands which bordered the Mediterranean. Athens alone had withstood them successfully. Finally the sea had swallowed up Atlantis.

Plato Adds History

In the "Critias" Plato adds a history of the ideal commonwealth of Atlantis. Medieval writers believed it true and were backed by numerous traditions of islands in the western sea having points of resemblance to Atlantis, particularly the Greek Isles of the Blest, the Welsh Avalon, the Portuguese Antilla or Isle of Seven Cities, and St. Brendan's Island. All except Avalon were marked on maps in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries and formed the object of voyages of discovery up to the eighteenth century.

After the Renaissance with its renewal of Platonic studies, numerous attempts were made to rationalize the legend of Atlantis. It was variously identified with America, Scandinavia, the Canaries and even Palestine. Its inhabitants were seen by ethnologists as the ancestors of the Guanchos, the Basques or the ancient Italians. The question was debated and sometimes admitted by such writers as Montaigne and Voltaire.

These modern explorers expect to prove Atlantis did exist as a continent as still does exist under the sea, but the basis of their assurance they prefer not to make public until further exploring has been done.

Chicago Watching Neighbors on Change Of Time Proposition

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Nov. 16—With four months in which to get ready to turn its clocks back an hour for year-round Eastern Standard Time, as recently voted by the city council, Chicago is watching to see what its neighbors are going to do about it.

Is Chicago going to be an E. S. T. island in a C. S. T. ocean? Apparently not. For it is thought now that the suburban towns at least will fall in line with Chicago for the benefit of their commuters.

But cities beyond the suburban belt are expected to stand by their normal central standard time in the winter months. An Associated Press survey of the state reported that cities like Rockford, Danville, and even semisuburban Elgin and Aurora are not expecting to make the change. These cities must consider the farming communities they serve, and they will not be quick to do anything that will displease their rural customers.

Chicagoans are still somewhat surprised at their own council's decision. No referendum was taken, as was done regarding summer daylight saving. The matter was argued in the newspapers, a hearing was held in the city council, and the council voted. There was opposition, of course, chiefly from railroad officials and groups of people whose business requires them to rise early, but the opposition was not organized.

As it appears now, Chicagoans, like obedient children, will rub their sleepy eyes one hour earlier on a cool March morning and from then on there will be no more changing of watches from summer to winter time and back. Unless, of course, people find they don't like it, and then an opposition party can, if it likes, make the matter of time a campaign issue and go to the voters with a slogan like "Sun time for sunless months," or "Old Sol's time is good enough for me."

Philadelphia Libraries Plan Carnegie Tribute

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA — Philadelphia's public libraries, which have been aided greatly by Carnegie funds, will mark the birthday of Andrew Carnegie on Nov. 25 by a display of posters in the Free Library of Philadelphia and 25 branches throughout the city.

Featured on the posters, now being prepared, are these words from Mr. Carnegie: "I chose free libraries as the best agencies for improving the masses of the people because they give nothing for nothing. They only help people who help themselves."

Talmadge Takes Cotton Act Fight To Supreme Court

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15 (AP)—A seven-point attack on constitutionality of the Bankhead Cotton Production Control Act was filed with the Supreme Court today by Governor Eugene Talmadge of Georgia, a critic of the Roosevelt Administration.

His brief renewed his recent request that the high court pass on the validity of the act without waiting for rulings by lower courts. It was the first attack on a New Deal law filed originally by a State in the Supreme Court.

A decision on whether Governor Talmadge can prosecute the suit probably will be announced next Monday. The Government opposed the action on the ground that there was no basis for the Supreme Court to decide the case without waiting for lower tribunals to give their opinions.

The new brief, filed on behalf of Governor Talmadge by M. J. Yeomans, Georgia Attorney General, said the Bankhead Act, limiting production by imposing a tax on cotton grown in excess of a fixed quota, was invalid for the following reasons:

"Because it is an unconstitutional interference with the rights reserved to the states.

"It is not a valid regulation of interstate commerce, but a regulation of local intrastate affairs.

"Their regulatory provisions cannot be sustained as a valid exercise of the taxing power.

"As a taxing statute the Bankhead Act is unconstitutional because lacking in territorial uniformity.

Taxing Power

It "is not a valid exercise of the taxing power, because the taxes provided for are not laid for public purposes."

It "deprives complainant of its property without due process of law in violation of the Fifth Amendment."

It "involves an unconstitutional delegation of legislative powers to the President, the Secretary of Agriculture and the cotton farmers."

In an effort to speed final decision, the Government asked the Supreme Court today to hear arguments Dec. 16 on constitutionality of the Tennessee Valley Authority act.

Stanley Reed, solicitor general, also asked permission to delay until next Friday the federal reply to a suit by eight southern rice millers attacking the AAA. The millers sought a temporary injunction against paying processing taxes.

The court probably will make its decision on the motions next Monday.

If the TVA request is granted, three new-deal cases will be argued in December.

In the brief prepared for submission in the rice millers cases, Reed pointed out that "efforts to collect the tax will not be made during the period of time for which an extension is applied for by this motion."

The court will hear arguments on validity of the AAA Dec. 9 in a case brought by the Hoosac Mills Corporation of Massachusetts.

Final decisions on these cases would be likely sometime in January.

Arguments probably will be heard in January on a fourth new-deal case in which Louisville property owners contest validity of Government attempts to condemn land for slum clearance.

Cheese Makers Take Gift to White House

By a Staff Correspondent

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16—A 1250-pound cheese rode Nov. 14 into the White House grounds on a float decorated with yellow crepe paper and made to resemble a sleigh that brought a similar cheese to Thomas Jefferson in 1802. It was drawn by six milky-white horses with red plumes bobbing on their heads. Walking beside them were six uniformed milkmen. Guardians of the cheese were four young women in Colonial costume.

It was presented by Wisconsin cheesemakers as part of the celebration of National Cheese Week.

President Roosevelt did not see the giant cheese but Marvin H. McIntyre, his secretary, emerged from the executive offices, climbed up on the float on a ladder to the accompaniment of applause, and was aided by George L. Mooney, secretary of the National Cheese Institute, in getting a sizable cut loose for the President. They used a cleaver and a specially-made "cheese wire."

Arrangements were made to take the bulk of it to a community chest luncheon at a downtown hotel. What remained was to be distributed to orphanages and other institutions.

Retreat of Glaciers Opens Port to Yukon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VANCOUVER, B. C.—For the first time since Canada ceded the Alaskan "Panhandle" to the United States by treaty the once landlocked territory of the Yukon has the site for a seaport, according to Col. W. W. Foster, noted Canadian mountaineer.

"The rapid retreat of glaciers has given the Yukon access to the sea—probably for the first time in thousands of years," said Colonel Foster. "It is now possible to sail a small boat directly into Yukon territory from the open Pacific."

Medals Go to Artists On 'Mark Twain' Day

By a Staff Correspondent

NEW YORK, Nov. 16—New honors have come to Pearl Buck, novelist, Lynn Fontanne, actress, and Alois Havrilla, radio announcer, in awards by the American Academy of Arts and Letters for notable accomplishments in the fields of literature, the drama and radio diction. Awards of gold medals were made to them at ceremonies by the academy here, Nov. 14, when it commemorated the 100th anniversary of the birth of Samuel Langhorne Clemens (Mark Twain), one of its early members.

At the annual meeting of the academy, which preceded the afternoon ceremonies at which the medals were bestowed, six new members were elected to the National Institute of Arts and Letters from the ranks of affiliated organizations. They were Sidney Howard, author; Deems Taylor, composer; Stewart Edward White, author; Frank Jewett Mather Jr., author; Mark Anthony DeWolfe Howard, author, and Frederick J. E. Woodbridge, author.

Lincoln Ellsworth Is Off On 'Last Great Adventure'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay—"This will be my last great adventure."

It was with these words that Lincoln Ellsworth, the polar explorer, bade farewell to this city, sailing for the Weddell Sea, whence, with Hallock Kenyon, his Canadian pilot, he will make a third attempt to fly 2800 miles to the Ross Sea. He is convinced that he will be "third time lucky."

He waved his farewell from the old ship Wyatt Earp, which had been scraped of its barnacles in Montevideo dry dock, and added: "I hope not to come back this way because that will mean I have failed. I have a feeling that I shall succeed and return home another way this time."

Mr. Ellsworth, as an explorer, is to attempt the 2800-mile flight to ascertain whether Antarctica is one immense continent or two, divided by a channel from the Weddell Sea to the Ross Sea.

An Immense Tract

He calculates the huge tract as 5,000,000 square miles, as large as Europe and Australia combined, but only one-tenth of it has been explored, Mr. Ellsworth is taking all necessary precautions but he is going to take many risks. "If I manage this job," he declared, "I shall have the satisfaction of achievement and adventure."

The explorer had three weeks of hunting in Matto Grosso and three days of Andean snow climbing in Argentina before setting out on the far southern trail. Only four members of the original crew of the Wyatt Earp are with him this time. The others have returned to their homes after two years in the Antarctic. The Canadian aviator is one of the new men.

Chile Offers Help

The Wyatt Earp is scheduled to call first at Magallanes, the Chilean port in the Magellan Straits, and then it will make for the old base on Deception Island. Plans are elastic, however. Dundee Island or Snowhill Island, off Graham's Land, may make a better plane base. The Chilean Government, once again, has enthusiastically offered its co-operation.

New Year's Day has been set as the deadline for the start. After that the weather is uncertain and usually too bad for flying. In the short summer of the far south the sun melts the ice and causes fog. A little later in the season the long period of polar darkness sets in, during which time, even if a flight were possible, it would be valueless.

Faces Threat of Elements

Mr. Ellsworth is anxious, therefore, to start before the old year dies. But whatever the time may be when he takes off, he cannot be sure of the weather and will have to take the risk of being forced to land and dig in.

The air dash should take about 20 hours. The plane is of the low-wing monoplane type, so that it can be entrenched in the snow. It will also obviate the danger of a blizzard catching the wings and turning over the machine. The plane is fitted with a radio transmitter and the plans on leaving Montevideo were that a message would be sent to the Wyatt Earp when success was within sight, so that the ship could immediately commence her 3000-mile trip around the continent, to pick up Mr. Ellsworth and Mr. Kenyon on the other side. Food rations for five weeks will be taken on the plane.

Has Definite Objectives

Mr. Ellsworth is convinced that the continent will yield many secrets. He has stimulated South American interest by the suggestion that long-distance meteorological stations established in the Antarctic will assist crop-planning on this continent. He points out that an Argentine drought is invariably preceded by a hard winter in the Weddell Sea. The main objectives, however, are:

1. To determine if the southern polar expanse of snow and ice is one continent or two and, if it is divided, whether there is a strait linking the Weddell and Ross Seas.

2. To discover whether the King Edward VII mountain range, sometimes known as the Victoria Land Hills, on the Ross Sea, is an isolated group, or an integral part of the Cordilliera, being a continuation of the transcontinental Andes range of which Graham's Land mountains are a part.

Chicago Will Make Determined Bid For Party Conventions

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Chicago has mobilized its famous names behind a determined effort to get at least one of the natioanl party conventions to come here next year.

"Intermediaries," the Association of Commerce calls these 180 men and women, who form a citizens committee with the avowed purpose of exerting influence on political leaders who are now casting their eyes about for a likely convention site.

Of course, Chicago had both these conventions in 1932, but, Chicagoans say, there's no harm in trying.

For one thing, it appears quite certain that the Republican convention must be held in the middle west. It must be right out among the farmers who, some contend, will almost dictate the party platform.

St. Louis, Kansas City, and other large cities out here are after the conventions too. And they also have the advantages of geographical location, large convention halls, good transportation.

Among Chicago's "intermediaries" are Brig.-Gen. Charles G. Dawes, Vincent Bendix, L. H. Armour, Ralph Budd, Robert H. Cabell, Stanley Field, Col. Frank Knox, Cyrus H. McCormick, Walter Dill Scott, C. F. Swift, John T. McCutcheon, Philip K. Wrigley, George F. Getz, and Silas H. Strawn.

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Vienna's Pro-Italian Regime Not Taken Seriously in Berlin; Von Papen Watches and Waits

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—Active German National Socialist interference in the affairs of Austria is now changed to a policy of seeking to gain pro-German influence through internal changes effected by the Austrians themselves.

The present calm in German-Austrian relations does not mean that the Third Reich has become apathetic to the trend of developments at Vienna.

Franz von Papen, Adolf Hitler's special envoy to the Ballhausplatz, is not being idle. He returns fairly often to Berlin and short communiqués of interviews with the Führer or of the envoy's presence at private hunting parties in Prussia only serve to increase the curiosity among those interested in German-Austrian relations.

Better Relations

These relations are certainly far better today than in the dark days of 1934 when Chancellor Engelbert Dollfuss was murdered. Changed tactics are mainly responsible for this improvement. Reliable evidence indicates that Austrian National Socialists are now receiving little direct support from Germany.

The recent change in the Austrian Government increasing the power of Prince Ernst Rüdiger von Starhemberg to the exclusion of men like Maj. Emil Fey and Josef Reither—who for various reasons rejected the one-sided pro-Italian policy which was being pursued—is only considered here as a temporary setback to German influence in Venna.

Ultimate Triumph Sure

There are a number of factors which are regarded as conclusive evidence of an ultimate triumph of the German point of view. The present Austrian Government, it is maintained, is by no means representative of the nation, particularly not of the countryside. Its pro-Italian policy received little support from the peasants, even when Herr Reither, head of the Lower Austrian Agrarian movement, was in the Government. Today even that support has gone.

Many of the older Austrian political leaders like Dr. Otto Ender and Gen. Karl Vaugoin, Leopold Kunschak, leader of the Roman Catholic workers' organization, are known to be in favor of a more independent Austrian policy, as are many members of the "Fatherland Front," while the Austrian Army continues its traditionally anti-Italian attitude.

Germany Beats Italy

Germany always knows that it holds the trump card of economic pressure in its own hand when dealing with Austria and the other central and southeastern European states. Italy cannot take sufficient quantities of Austrian agricultural produce and timber to satisfy that country. Germany plays the leading role as both exporter and importer in the foreign trade of these states.

Thus, for example, in the last 15 years it has taken from 15 to 43 per cent of the exports of the individual Danube states and 14 to 40 per cent of their imports have come from this country. Only as Germany recovers economically can a state like Austria hope to improve under existing conditions.

Von Papen Roman Catholic

Herr von Papen's task seems directed toward securing one or two of the less pro-Italian ministers in the Austrian Cabinet. This has not been easy, especially as Herr von Papen has, to a large extent, been hindered by the strained relations between the Papacy and the Third Reich. For not only is he himself a prominent Roman Catholic, but in Austria he has sought particularly to work through a section of the Christian Socialist (Roman Catholic) Party.

It is felt here that matters should improve in this respect, now that the Osservatore Romano, the papal organ, has come to the conclusion that the recent speeches of Gen. Hermann Göring and of Hans Kerri, Minister for Ecclesiastical Affairs, emphasizing the religious nature of National Socialism, indicate a change in the Third Reich's attitude toward religion which should make co-operation possible—co-operation between the Papacy and the Third Reich. Assuming that this line of development turns out to be the correct one, then the setback to German policy in Austria through the recent reconstruction of the Schuschnigg Cabinet is expected soon to be overcome.

It is remembered here that Prince von Starhemberg, Austrian Vice-Chancellor, has played many political parts in his time, not the least of which was his participation in the Munich Putsch, in 1923—on Herr Hitler's side!

Northwest Logging Stirs Protests At Vancouver Congress

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Logging of the great coniferous forests of the Pacific Northwest has been too reckless and indiscriminate in the past, resulting in tremendous waste, but present-day loggers have learned their lesson, in the opinion of speakers at the Pacific Logging Congress which held its sessions here.

Delegates to the congress were cautious, however, in recommending a general application of "selective logging"—that is to say, choosing specific trees in a certain area for removal without cutting down unmarketable timber in the process.

While this selective process may be applicable in certain regions where the ground is comparatively level, in British Columbia the topography in the forests is usually so rough that it would not be practical to adopt such measures. The often-condemned high-lead system which often ruins small growth in removing big timbers will probably continue, although greater precautions will be taken in disposal of slash, always a serious fire hazard. It was pointed out that in the Douglas fir area selective cutting creates the danger of windfall damage as thinning stands of trees leaves remaining timber the prey of windstorms.

New British Parliament Is More Representative; Nine Women Win Seats

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 16—The Parliament as reconstructed by this week's general election is recognized as a much stronger and more representative body than the one it has replaced.

The National Government has come back with practically all its leading members, the only notable exceptions being J. Ramsay MacDonald and his son, Malcolm MacDonald, to whom safe seats can now easily be offered.

Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin's Conservative supporters are definitely more from the Right than before, but this is fully counterbalanced by the immense strengthening of the Labor Opposition, representing Left Wing forces generally.

The Liberal Opposition has been returned with reduced numbers, and without Sir Herbert Samuel and Mr. Isaac Foot who will be much missed in debate. It has, however, retained all of the more able of its junior members.

Women members number only nine, but are fully representative. The Conservatives have a strong combination in Viscountess Astor, the Duchess of Athol, Miss Thelma Cazalet, Mrs. M. C. Tate, Miss Irene Ward and Miss Florence Horsbrugh. Labor has received a notable reinforcement in the return after a four-year absence of Miss Ellen Wilkinson, while Independents and Liberals are delighted at the return of Miss Eleanor Rathbone and Miss Megan Lloyd George.

Point Way to Travelers in Germany

Signposts in the Black Forest typify travel destinations and the work of making them provides jobs for artists and carpenters.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

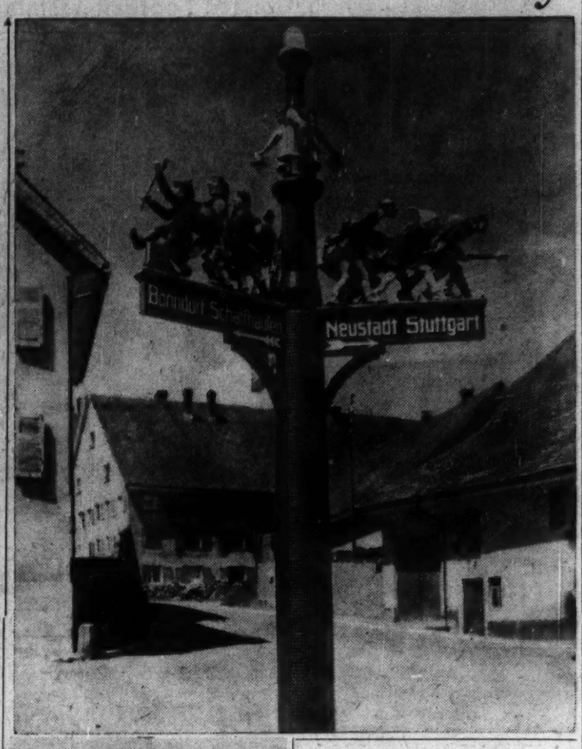
BADEN, Ger.—Art is being allied to job-giving in the Black Forest, under the new Work Program of the Reich. Many artists and carpenters are being employed carving artistic signposts along the Black Forest roads.

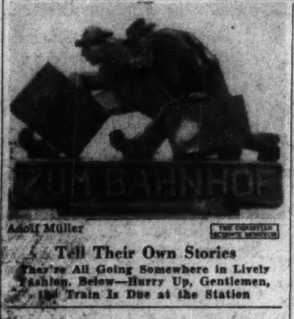
The carved figures on the signposts typify the destinations to which they point. In a few months many of these posts have been erected to help the traveler on his way.

In the center of one village is a three-armed post. For those who would walk through the Valley of Bears there is a carved bear in pursuit of a mountaineer across the snow. On the arm that points to the hikers' path an impish little boy guides a traveler and his daughter. On the arm that stretches toward the Schluchsee Lake two wooden anglers tell one another fish stories.

Even for foreigners who find difficulty in reading the language many of the signs are obvious in their meaning. On one, leading to a railway station, two men hurry in a never ending attempt to catch a train.

And now throughout the Black Forest there are men carving and cutting and laughing, as they raise another pointer which will amuse, and help, those who travel their roads.





Adolf Müller

They All Tell Their Own Stories

They're All Going Somewhere in Lively Fashion. Below—Hurry Up, Gentlemen, the Train Is Due at the Station

Swiss Neutrality Is Held at Stake

(Continued from Page 1)

Switzerland has declared its neutrality and always has that neutrality been recognized by the belligerents.

Asked No Help

It should be noted that the Great Powers laid down as a condition—notably in December, 1917—that Switzerland must maintain its neutrality and not allow rival powers access to its soil. Switzerland replied that it asked no help from anybody and alone would take all measures necessary for its defense. While Switzerland is not barred from calling other countries to its aid if it is invaded, it is not open to another country to decide that Switzerland needs such aid.

This special situation was again recognized in the Versailles Treaty, while Article XXI of the Covenant stated that international engagements which assured the maintenance of peace were in no way incompatible with the disposition of the Covenant. To make the matter still clearer Switzerland obtained from the Council of the League of Nations in London on Feb. 13, 1920, a further statement concerning Swiss neutrality.

Unique Situation

While the idea of neutrality, it was said, can scarcely be reconciled with the idea of collective action, Switzerland was in a unique situation, owing to traditions which had been explicitly incorporated in international law. In consequence, Switzerland was exempted from participation in military action. Nor is it obliged to permit foreign troops to traverse its territory, even for League purposes, and in 1920 it refused passage to an international contingent which the League proposed to send to Vilna to settle the Polish-Lithuanian dispute. On the other hand, it would appear that Switzerland promised to participate in commercial or financial measures undertaken against a violator of the Covenant.

Some doubt lingered in the minds of the Swiss, and when a vote was taken on the question of Switzerland's entry into the League it was only by the narrowest of majorities that the people consented. Commercial and financial sanctions, about which there had been misgivings, were represented as extremely unlikely. In a book published this year of a semiofficial character the risk is described as negligible. The famous Article XVI had, in fact, been allowed to fall into desuetude and nothing was more surprising than the British attempt to give it force of law.

Reserved Acquiescence

In these circumstances Switzerland, while proclaiming its fidelity to the Covenant, expressed some reserves.

They could not afford, morally or materially, to take up a position hostile to Italy with which they had friendly relations. They regretted that the jurists should have established a distinction between neutrality from the military viewpoint and neutrality from the economic viewpoint. They felt that they had entered on a slippery slope. In the present case it might be highly improbable that economic sanctions would lead to military sanctions—that is to say, to war. But since the case is conceivable, it is proper for the Swiss to ask themselves whether, in agreeing to one kind of sanctions, they are not in peril of being drawn into the other kind of sanctions. And assuming the present experiment to have passed without grave inconvenience, will it not have set up a precedent? Will not the traditional neutrality of Switzerland be jeopardized?

Neutral or Not Neutral

For, as Alphonse Morel in the Nation of Lausanne points out, the state of war today cannot be limited to military operations. Military neutrality is a conception which belongs to an epoch in which war was strictly military. But modern war may extend to all domains, and neutrality must extend to the same domains. To distinguish between situations in which one should be neutral and situations in which one need not be neutral, is the negation of neutrality. A state cannot be partially neutral. If its neutrality is broken down at all, it is broken down completely.

Such is the juridical argument, which is not without substance. But, in addition, the fact should not be overlooked that Switzerland is a territory of transit and that the canton of Tessin in particular is in reality a part of the Italian country, peopled by Swiss of Italian race and tongue, who live by their commercial relations with Italy. For Tessin, says the Gazetta Ticinese, the rupture of economic relations between Switzerland and Italy spells complete ruin. Yet the people of Tessin are altogether innocent.

Criticism of Switzerland in the matter of sanctions is therefore ill-founded if it does not take into the fullest consideration these elements, traditional, juridic, and economic.

Baldwin's Victory Backs Sanctions

(Continued from Page

ment in the interests of the League, Italy and Ethiopia which might have been misunderstood before the poll.

Origin of Goods

Certainly there is no sign of feebleness in the first act of the Government in the international field which was to inform Geneva of its intention to demand certificates as to the origin of goods coming from Germany, Austria, Hungary, Switzerland and Albania.

One Swiss newspaper actually asks whether these regulations are to be taken as sanctions against Switzerland and other countries which by their proximity to Italy or nonparticipation in sanctions might transmit Italian merchandise to Britain.

In any event, while extreme measures of coercion which might provoke war are apparently abandoned, it is expected that Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin's electoral victory will confirm a rigorous fidelity to League methods which do not, however, exclude search for an early settlement of the conflict.

Italian Savings Ordered By Mussolini to Offset Trade Boycott by League

ROME, Nov. 16 (AP)—Italy today speeded up to wartime tempo its precautions for resisting League of Nations economic penalties for the invasion of Ethiopia.

Premier Mussolini dramatically summoned the Fascist Grand Council to meet at midnight—on the very eve of imposition of economic sanctions—to review Italy's course.

Orders for the Fascist fight against the League measures, delivered by Il Duce in a secret session of the prefects of the 96 provinces went throughout the kingdom.

Imposition of Economies

The prefects, Signor Mussolini's own representatives, were directed to see that the economies desired by Il Duce were applied everywhere to counteract the effects of the League boycott and key products embargo going into operation Monday.

The Premier's delegates were ordered to co-ordinate their work with Fascist organizations whose millions of members reach into virtually every home.

The call to the grand council meeting in the historic Palazzo di Venezia was coincident with increased pressure on all sides to stiffen Italy's discipline and harmonize its opposition to the economic siege.

New Taxes on Imports

New taxes were decreed on imports of coal, copper, tin and nickel. Such imports, which must be licensed, will pay an additional 2½ per cent if they are subject to the usual business turnover tax, and 10 per cent if exempt from that charge.

School children began to bring contributions of iron, copper and similar articles to their teachers as donations for the Fatherland in time of crisis.

The press cited instances of gold being contributed to the Government.

The campaign against "money bootleggers" gained momentum, after four Genoa bankers were sentenced to five years on prison islands. The Ministry of Finance had special powers to deal with contraband money changers.

Shake-Up in Command

These measures were accompanied by a general shake-up in the high military command conducting the campaign in Ethiopia.

Marshal Pietro Badoglio, chief of the General Army Staff, became High Commissioner for Eritrea and Italian Somaliland, replacing Gen. Emilio de Bono in the office that carries leadership of the Fascist forces in East Africa.

Another change was the appointment of General Guzzoni, a corps commander in Italy, as Vice-Governor of Eritrea.

Big Smelter Sold In Western Canada

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, B. C.—One of western Canada's major industries, the great smelter of the Granby Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company at Anyox, on the northern coast of British Columbia, has been saved from extermination by its sale to the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company, Canada's largest mining concern. The Consolidated Company has not indicated finally its plans for the use of the Anyox smelter but is expected to use it largely to smelt the ores of its newly-developed property, the Big Missouri, on the Portland Canal. The Granby Company had closed the smelter and the provincial government had feared that the large community dependent on it would be destroyed. This will be prevented under the plans of the purchasers.

Mozart Jailed for Genius

Mozart, when a child genius, once was locked up by Adelaide, sister of Louis XVI of France, until he proved his ability by writing a concerto for violin. She thought Leopold Mozart, the boy's father, was playing a trick.

Germany Speeds Plan for Guarding Of Wooded Areas

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—Protection of Germany's resources in woods and forests has been speeded up by the centralization policy of the National Socialists, who established the office of Reich Master Forester, with Gen. Hermann Göring as the first title-holder.

Everything connected with natural reservations, with the protection of various species of birds, animals and plants is under the Reich Master Forester's control. Careful attention is paid to the preservation of areas of particular natural beauty, or those liable to damage through the public.

These latter areas constitute an important item, since in the neighborhood of most German cities, towns and villages there are large wooded areas which are open to the public, being the property of the local authorities.

A number of special areas in different parts of the Reich have recently come under "the law for Natural Preservation." They include a marsh in Silesia, the home of mountain salamander, storks and rare plants; and the Neanderthal Valley, near Düsseldorf, well known because of the discovery there of the Neanderthal skull, claimed by many to be the earliest known type of man, has been transformed into a game preserve.

Special efforts for the preservation of the woods are made not only for cultural, but also for economic reasons, seeing that these forests cover nearly a quarter of the area of the whole Reich and are an important source of national income. A special advisory committee, consisting of the leading forestry experts was recently appointed to deal with all problems which arise. Chief among these is the control of insects.

A powder is used which destroys pests instantaneously by contact and is harmless to other animals. An airplane can scatter 600 kilograms of powder in a single flight. Between 1925 and 1934, more than 50,000 hectares of German woods have been saved from destructive insects, in this way.

Langer Jury Disagrees On Conspiracy Charges

BISMARCK, N. D., Nov. 16 (AP)—The jury that considered federal conspiracy charges against former Gov. William Langer and three others yesterday reported it was unable to agree. Judge A. Lee Wyman ordered the jury discharged after the jurymen deliberated more than 45 hours. Defendants with Langer were Oscar Erickson, publisher of The Leader, a political weekly; R. A. Kinzer, former relief secretary, and Frank Vogel, former state highway commissioner.

They were charged with conspiring to obstruct federal relief measures by soliciting political contributions from workers paid with federal highway and relief funds. Langer, Vogel and Kinzer were convicted 16 months ago, but were granted a new trial upon appeal.

Italy Buys Less Oil Products From U. S. Now Than Last Year

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16 — The following authoritative figures, obtained by the United States Department of Commerce, show statistically the position of Italy's imports of American oil products down to Oct. 1, both in quantity and percentage in relation to Italy's entire imports.

Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, lists "oil" as first among commodities which are "essential war materials" in his latest statement. The following figures are the official statistics of imports. Dispatches from Rome have indicated that such figures might henceforth be withheld, because of the League's sanctions.

Figures given below including those for September are published in America for the first time. The Italian figures are considered more accurate than the equivalent American "export to Italy" figures, because of frequent diversion in transit.

(All figures in metric quintals)
(A metric quintal is equal to 100 kilograms or 220.46 pounds)

Lubricating Oil	
1934	
Italian imports from U. S	517,098
Italian imports from world	656,782
Percentage, United States	78.7
1935 (First nine months)	
Imports from United States	404,397
Imports from world	642,893
Percentage, United States	63
Gasoline	
1934	
Imports from United States	227,010
Imports from world	3,481,566
Percentage, United States	6.5
1935 (First nine months)	
Imports from United States	165,182
Imports from world	2,959,064
Percentage, United States	5.5
Crude and Fuel Oil	
1934	
Imports from United States	910,971
Importsfrom world	12,738,448
Percentage, United States	7.2
1935 (First nine months)	
Imports from United States	325,504
Imports from world	10,419,247
Percentage, United States	3.12
Kerosene	
1934	
Imports from United States	232,232
Imports from world	1,504,237
Percentage, United States	15.4
1935 (First nine months)	
Imports from United States	59,550
Imports from world	1,148,888
Percentage from United States	5.2

Putting the same figures in another way, average monthly imports from the United States in 1934 of lubricating oil was 41,000; for 1935, 45,000.

Average monthly imports of United States gasoline in 1934 was 18,900; for 1935, was 18,300.

Other monthly averages can be figured similarly.

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'Islands Have Literally Gone Football Mad,' Says Klum

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DENVER, Colo., Nov. 16—A zealot of American football would hardly expect that those raucous cheers which emanate from humanity-packed stadia throughout the nation on Saturdays during the autumn would find their way to lonely islands in the warm and coral-reefed waters of the Pacific.

And it would take further imagination for a lover of the grid sport to visualize that, if those lusty yells of the populace did penetrate that far, anyone would want to forsake his lazy life of lolling on warm beach sands 'neath fringed palms while soft breezes carry the aroma of tropical blossoms with an intermingling of ukulele music.

Gridiron Echo

Yet 2500 miles from the din of football-cheering Americans an echo of modern gridiron warfare is to be found on the tiny Hawaiian Islands. In fact, it might be said that on the islands there has come to be more proportionate activity in the sport than anywhere else in the world.

Olive-skinned young natives, who once found their childhood occupied with diving, swimming and surf-board riding, have now discarded these arts for that of good rough and tumble football "à la American" style.

Although a crude form of the grid game was brought to the Islands around 1900 by visitors from the United States, it has been only recently that it has been put on a high level of organization and competition.

According to Coach Otto Klum of Hawaii University, who was in Denver directing his team for its intersectional clash with Denver University, Nov. 9, and which was won by Denver, 14 to 7, "The islands have literally gone football mad." He went on to explain how the grid game is being played in all branches of the schools ranging from the grade schools to the college, together with several "town" teams composed of university graduates and those "who just like to play."

On some parts of the islands there exist the "barefooted teams." They play the game without shoes and in spite of this oddity, this league boasts of some of the best kickers in that vicinity. But says Coach Klum, "Now we have football in a highly organized form. We don't play like a bunch of cannibals—we play like they do in the States."

While various coaches at some time or other have described their squads as miniature leagues of nations, Coach Klum declares that his aggregation is the one and only dyed-in-the-wool league of nations football team. Among the nationalities represented on this year's squad are included Portuguese, Chinese, Japanese, Irish, English, Spanish, American Indian, Scottish, German, Dutch, Caucasian, Hawaiian and Hawaiian half-breeds with any of a dozen nationalities.

Of the entire Hawaii squad of 26 now in the United States, all but one has lived on the islands all his life and only one has been born any other place except the islands.

Forty-eight Report

Despite the various temperaments and racial groups represented on the squad everything runs smoothly, Coach Klum asserts. His explanation is that no racial lines are drawn in Hawaii and that among other things the team members have one thing in common—that of all being American citizens.

Tradition holds quite a place on the team and its morale. The team, which has been nicknamed "The Rainbows," derives its nombre from what the Hawaiians call "rainbow magic."

During his 14 years at the university, which was not founded until 1908, Coach Klum has seen the enrollment climb from some 150 students to between 1500 and 2000 at present. This year 48 men reported to him for practice.

While the general consensus is that the Hawaiians are a team relatively small in size, the team roster shows that three men tip the beams at over the 200 mark and any combination which might be put on the field will average between 170 and 180 pounds.

Deception is the keynote of the Rainbow attack with plenty of passing and a wide open style of game. The Notre Dame shift is used.

John C. Thomas Donates Trophy For 225 Class

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 16—Rules for a national championship trophy in the 225 cubic inch hydroplane class, America's most popular inboard racing division, have been drawn up by Charles F. Chapman, racing commission secretary of the American Power Boat Association.

John Charles Thomas, the baritone, has presented a trophy to the commission, which will be emblematic of the United States 225 title. The first race for the prize will be held at the close of the 1936 motor boat season, probably at the President's Cup regatta in Washington next September.

The deed of gift drafted for the John Charles Thomas Trophy stipulates that the championship race be limited to the 10 highest ranking 225 class boats in the United States and Canada. The titular contest will be run in three 10-mile heats.

A point system, based upon the final position of each boat in every race in which it competes throughout the season, will determine the rankings. The tentative rules also require that boats qualifying for the championships must compete in at least half of the 225 races held during the year, but this stipulation may be changed to a minimum number of regattas.

Seventeen sanctioned races were staged for 225 boats this past season, but only three drivers participated in more than eight of them. A large field did not develop until late in the summer, however, but despite an increasing number of 225 boats next year, still more races will be staged for the class, making it even more difficult for a driver to compete in 50 per cent of the events.

A boat will receive one point for starting in a race plus as many additional points as boats she defeats. A boat's standing in the class will be the percentage of points she could have scored against those actually tallied.

The championships will be based upon the boat's performance and not the driver's. No change of hull or power plant may be made subsequent to Aug. 15.

Football Underdog Thing of the Past, Says Coach Bachman

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EAST LANSING, Mich.—"There is no such thing as the underdog in college football any more," Coach Charlie Bachman of Michigan State College declares. "It once was that the team from a large school could be invariably chosen to thrash the daylights out of the little fellow or underdog; but no longer. The reason is, to my mind, that the game has been opened wider than ever before and there is better coaching and playing talent available. Players now are receiving the benefits of smart, resourceful coaching in the high and preparatory schools. They come to college better prepared to play the game. Then, the coaches at these small institutions are usually men who have played on winning teams of the larger schools themselves, and know how to get the most out of the material."

It is his opinion that the word "upset" will disappear from the football dictionary.

"That word has never been a favorite of mine, anyway," he said. "When one team surprises another one, I am always inclined to give the winner credit. Boston College was supposed to have 'upset' us. Nothing of the kind! They played winning football that day. We were upset, all right; upset by their hard blocking!

"The gap separating so-called weaker teams from stronger ones is narrow enough to be jumped without a running start. And it's getting narrower every year."

White Wins Mid-South Title

PINEHURST, N. C., Nov. 16 (AP)—The 1935 mid-South golf title today was in possession of Orville White, stocky Missourian unattached at present to any club. White won the 36-hole tournament here yesterday and pocketed $250 first prize money after turning in a 74-70-144 for the 36-hole play over Pinehurst's par 72 No. 2 course. He was three strokes better than his nearest rival, Willie Klein, Wheatley Hills, N. Y., who finished second with 147. Tommy Armour came third with a 148.

Dr. Alekhine Leads

ZEIST, Neth., Nov. 16 (AP)—Dr. Alexander Alekhine of Paris, the defending champion, won the nineteenth game yesterday of his match for the world's chess championship with Dr. Max Euwe of Amsterdam. There were 57 moves. When play was adjourned Thursday night the champion had a superiority in material and this sufficed to bring him another victory. The twentieth game will be played today. The score to date: Dr. Alekhine 7, Dr. Euwe 5, draw 7.

Will Not Serve Again

DETROIT, Nov. 15 (AP)—George Moriarty told newspapermen yesterday he would never take an assignment to umpire another World Series baseball game, explaining that the salary was not sufficient for the duties. Moriarty umpired this year's Detroit-Chicago series and after several sharp clashes on the field with the Cubs was fined $200 by Baseball Commissioner K. M. Landis for using profane language.

Americans Beat Keio

TOKYO, Nov. 16 (AP)—America's barnstorming baseball players defeated Keio University, 5 to 4, here today. Heath hit for the circuit in the third with one man on.

College Football Gaining Popularity in Hawaii

Three Members of Hawaii University Eleven
Anthony Morse, Halfback (Left); Joe Lee, Center (Above); Capt. Adolph Mendonca, Tackle (Right)

Cochran, Still Unbeaten, Meets The Champion

World's Three-Cushion Billiard Standing

	Won	Lost	HR	BG	P.C.
Welker Cochran	6	0	10	33	1.000
Willie Hoppe	5	1	10	35	.833
Arthur Thurnblad	5	2	6	36	.714
Johnny Layton	4	3	8	50	.571
K. Matsuyama	4	5	8	39	.444
Jay Bozeman	3	4	8	32	.429
Augie Kieckhefer	3	5	7	35	.375
Allen Hall	3	5	8	35	.375
Otto Reiselt	3	5	11	34	.375
Tiff Denton	1	7	10	41	.125

CHICAGO, Nov. 16 (AP)—Johnny Layton, the deliberate shotmaker from Sedalia, Mo., tonight faced Welker Cochrane in an attempt to halt the San Franciscan's rush to the world three-cushion billiards championship.

Layton tackles the San Francisco Wizard, who already holds the 18.2 balkline title, while Allen Hall of St. Louis, meets Tiff Denton of Kansas City, in the other night affair. Arthur Thurnblad of Chicago, and Willie Hoppe of New York, the only players with chances of overtaking Cochran, were listed for afternoon appearances. Thurnblad was matched with Otto Reiselt of Philadelphia, while Hoppe's foe was Jay Bozeman, youngster from Vallejo, Calif.

At the rate Cochran operated last night in smothering Bozeman 50 to 20, for his sixth straight victory, Layton will have his hands full.

Layton showed flashes of his best form in defeating Augie Kieckhefer of Chicago, 50 to 38, in 53 innings. He played carefully, leaving the Chicago southpaw little.

Kinrey Matsuyama, tiny Japanese from New York, finished his tournament schedule in victorious fashion, defeating Denton, 50 to 45, in 57 innings. Matsuyama had to come from behind, but displayed some of the most brilliant shooting of the tournament.

Hall also reached top form, overwhelming Reiselt, 52 to 28, in a 39-inning match.

Six Thousand Torches For Olympic Relay

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Nov. 15—Six thousand magnesium torches, each of which has to burn 10 minutes, will be required for the 1900-mile relay race which will bring the Olympic fire from Olympia in Greece to the Olympic Games in Berlin next year.

These torches, which are carried by the runners of several nations, Greece, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, Hungary, Austria, Czechoslovakia, and Germany, through which the relay passes, must be inextinguishable, rainproof, stormproof, unbreakable, and easily inflammable in order to arrive, without fail, just in time to light the giant Olympic Torch at the Berlin Stadium which has to remain ablaze for the duration of the Olympic Games.

Swimming Rules Meeting

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Nov. 16—Coaches of most of the Michigan high schools that engage in competitive swimming will attend the third annual swimming rules meeting to be held at the Intramural Sports Building here Nov. 23, starting at 9:30. The program as lined up by C. E. Forsythe, state director of athletics, includes discussions. Topics and the coaches to discuss them will be as follows: "Speed Swimming and Conditioning," Leo Maas, Northwestern High, Detroit; "Diving and Judging of Diving," Benjamin Goodell, River Rouge High; "Progressive Achievement Tests in Swimming," Hugo Matson, Eastern High, Detroit. Charles McCaffree, Battle Creek coach, will discuss rules changes. Motion pictures of swimming activities will be shown and members of the national championship Michigan team will give an exhibition.

Ferrier Plays Under Par

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Oct. 16—The amateur golf champion of Australia, James Ferrier, playing at Killara, a Sydney suburban course of more than 6000 yards, won the close championship of New South Wales, returning cards of 67, 65, 70, and 64, an aggregate of 266. This was 10 strokes less than the par of the course and 22 strokes under "fours" for the 72 holes. Ferrier is not yet 20 years of age.

Sullivan to Make Trip

By a Staff Correspondent

NEW YORK, Nov. 15—Neil J. Sullivan of Philadelphia, who won the United States amateur squash racquets championship in 1933, and is holder of the United States doubles title with Roy B. Coffin of the Germantown Cricket Club, has been added to the team which sails for England next Wednesday.

Elects Co-Captains

By a Staff Correspondent

NEW YORK, Nov. 15—The College of the City of New York football players have elected co-captains for the season of 1936. They are Chris Michel, quarterback and Roy Ilowit, tackle. Both are juniors, Michel being the smallest man on this year's squad and Ilowit was the largest.

Sweetser for President

By a Staff Correspondent

NEW YORK, Nov. 15—Jess W. Sweetser of the Siwanoy Golf Club and amateur champion of the United States and Great Britain, has been nominated for the presidency of the Metropolitan Golf Association.

Sporting Around the Hub

Boston's Hockey Season Opens Tomorrow Night

BOSTON'S 1935-36 ice hockey season opens tomorrow night at 8:30 in the Boston Garden, when the Boston Cubs face the Providence Reds in a Canadian-American Hockey League game. It is the first Sunday professional hockey game in Boston history. The Cubs present four new players from last year's Canadian amateur ranks in Woodrow Dumart, left wing; Hal Johnson, center, and Leo Lespi and Bobby Bauer, right wings.

The visiting Reds were the opponents in the Can-Am final playoff last year, although changes in team personnel seem to add strength. Albert Leduc, Quebec manager last year, is handling the Reds. In their starting lineup are four of last year's players: Paddy Byrne, goalie; Andy Mulligan, defense; Leo Gaudreault, center, and Hago Harrington, Melrose boy, left wing. Tommy Filmore, former Cub, strengthens right wing, and Red Doran, property of Americans, helps the defense.

Cub Starters—Manager Fred Hoing will start Gene Carrigan in center, flanked by Bob Blake and Phil Besler. The defense will have Percy Jackson in goal, protected by Bob Davie and Bert McInenly, defense spares of the Bruins last year. The second forward line probably will have Phil Hergesheimer in center, with Bauer and Happy Harnott on the wings. Hal Johnson will center the third line with Lespie on right wing and Dumart on left. Bob McCully and Jack Portland will spare for Davie and McInenly.

Last year the Cubs were away to a poor start but finished as champions. This season they have improved over last year, although the start is none too impressive. They opened at Springfield and lost a close battle, 1 to 0, and the following night tied at New Haven, 2 to 2. Walter (Red) Jackson, experienced center and left wing, will not play for another week or two.

Tribal Problems Unsettled—Yesterday's lengthy meeting in Charles F. Adams's office concerning the Boston Braves baseball club, broke up late in the afternoon with the team's future actually still in doubt. However, the financial affairs of the club were put in shape for presentation to the National League directors at the circuit's annual meeting later in the month. It appears that the Tribe's future will be definitely settled at that time.

Ford C. Frick, president of the National League; Leo F. Bondy, his aid, and Bob Quinn of the Brooklyn club, who was brought along to get an appraisal on the financially distressed club's assets and players, have left the city.

Adams said yesterday that he had every reason to believe the finances necessary to put the club on its feet would be raised by the end of the month.

Soccer Games Tomorrow—The Boston professional soccer team will give local fans a chance to see what it can do against the Fall River Wolf's Club at Lincoln Park tomorrow when they play the opening game of the National Cup competition.

Boston Celts of the Boston and District League will play Quincy Point Boys Club at the Fore River Field. This will be a battle for the lead in the B. and D. L. standing. Highland A. C. is scheduled to meet Dorchester A. C. at Lincoln Park, Somerville, while Bird and Son visits West Lynn to meet the Riversides.

Park League Football—The completion of the regular schedule in the Boston Park Department's senior football league takes place tomorrow. Four games are scheduled. The champions of the east division, Mattapan Merchants, will visit Connolly Field, Roxbury, to take on the Mooney Club, while at Fens Stadium, Back Bay, the Scarlet and White will take on the Foley Club. The Chippewa Club of South Boston will meet its district rival, the Norcross Club, at Strandway Stadium. The Murphy Club of Dorchester will play host to the Irish-American team.

The finals of the Park Department series will be held Nov. 24, when the Chippewas will play the Mattapan team, at a place to be announced, for the championship of Boston.

Harvard Cubs Win at Soccer—The Harvard freshman soccer team met Tufts freshmen on the field behind the Harvard Business School yesterday and scored a 1-to-0 victory. John Johansen, center forward, booted home a penalty kick in the third period. The Harvard team, before meeting Tufts, had defeated Tabor Academy, 4 to 1, Dartmouth freshmen, 2 to 1, and Worcester Academy, 3 to 1, tied with Exeter at 1-all, and lost to Andover, 1 to 0, and to Brown freshmen, 3 to 1. Tufts had beaten Malden High, 1 to 0, but lost to Andover, Quincy High, Belmont High and Exeter.

Huskies Elect Hart—The election of Jay Hart of Hackettstown, N. J., as captain of the 1936 Northeastern football team, which took place in the middle of the week, was announced last night at the annual football dance at the Parker House. Hart played an important part in the success of the Huskies this fall. He was captain of his freshman team and has been a varsity fullback for the past two seasons.

A Methuen boy, C. Russell Shaw, has been elected varsity football manager for 1936.

The retiring captain, Joseph Chrusz, presented Coach Al McCoy a silver trophy in behalf of the squad.

Here and There—James Caras, who is in Boston under the sponsorship of the National Billiard Association of America, gave two exhibitions yesterday which were largely attended . . . In the afternoon Caras defeated Robert Baldwin of the South End at the Huntington Club, 75 to 55, and later he won from Chick Wilmore at the Capitol Billiard Club, High Street, 75 to 32 . . . Tonight Caras will appear at Shanley's Recreation at 9:30 o'clock.

Harvard's junior varsity football team, a hard-hitting well co-ordinated eleven, outplayed the Brown freshmen yesterday afternoon, 33 to 6, at Soldiers Field . . . Maribel Y. Vinson of Winchester and New York, United States figure skating champion, is among those working out for Olympic trials at the Ice Club in New York City . . . The Boston Redskins entrain tonight for Philadelphia and the game tomorrow with the Eagles . . . It is reported that Cliff Battles will make the trip to Philly and play against the Eagles.

The Boston Bruins will open their National Hockey League campaign at the Montreal Forum tonight, playing the World Champion Montreal Maroons . . . The contest will have the attention of the entire major-league circuit because Maroons are considered again to have one of the outstanding teams of the league and the Bruins have added strength since a year ago when they were the most powerful American team . . . The Bruins will arrive in Boston Sunday night in time to watch the Boston Cubs open the local season against Providence Reds . . . Bruins open here on Tuesday against the New York Americans.

Boston University's freshmen footballers handed Wentworth Institute its first defeat of the season by a 6-to-0 score at Nickerson Field, Riverside, yesterday . . . Newton High girls defeated Brookline High in field hockey yesterday, 4 to 1 . . . Tom Johnson of the First National Bank of Boston, playing in the bankers' golf tourney in New Orleans, yesterday, won the Class C competition with a 21 . . . The Brown soccer team held the Tufts team scoreless yesterday at Medford, winning 5 to 0.

Over 50 harriers are expected to brave the chilly blasts in the New England A. A. A. U. cross-country championship run at Franklin Park today . . . Boston did very well in the opening matches of the Northeast Field hockey tournament on Long Island, N. Y., yesterday, the first team defeating Long Island, 4 to 0, and the reserves beating the Long Island reserves, 3 to 0 . . . Winifred Prendergast, Boston's umpiring chairman, is umpiring at the Northeast tourney.

Over the Net

Davis Cup Entries Close Jan. 24

ACCORDING to dates set recently by the Lawn Tennis Association of England, the Davis Cup draw will be made on Feb. 3, 1936. Entries will close on Jan. 24.

The schedule will be arranged as follows: First-round ties must be completed by May 5; second-round matches by May 17; third-round contests by June 9; fourth-round play by June 19. The European Zone final will be played July 13, the interzone final on July 18 and the challenge round between Great Britain, holder of the famous trophy, and the survivor of the interzone competition July 25.

Davis Cupper on Exhibition Tour—E. D. Andrews, New Zealand Davis Cup player, who has beaten the best of Trinidad's tennis players, will soon leave Port of Spain, Trinidad, for Venezuela on an exhibition tour through South and Central America, the Canadian Press reports.

Covered Courts Champion—Margaret C. (Peggy) Scriven recently won the covered courts singles tennis championship of England at the Queen's Club, London, defeating Miss E. H. Harvey, 6—3, 6—3. While the loser did well in baseline rallies, the Canadian Press reports, Miss Scriven was the better player at the net and never neglected an opportunity to run in.

Tennis Profits—Australia's Davis Cup team is estimated to have earned £2000 for the Australian Lawn Tennis Association. The tour of the team in 1935 proved to be a big financial success. France produced £2500, that against Germany produced £900, while the appearance of the team at Wimbledon resulted in another £625. When expenses are met there should be £2000 left.

Perry Stops Play Temporarily—Frederick J. Perry of England, Wimbledon champion, recently withdrew from all events in the New South Wales tennis championships. He said he is still feeling the fall which occurred during his match against Wilmer L. Allison Jr. in the United States championship last September. Perry announced he would not play for four months.

Perry's announcement followed his long-drawn-out match in which he defeated Breakspear, 3—6, 8—6, 6—8, 6—3, 9—7, in Sydney.

College Football Results

Agustana 35, Hastings 0.
Arkansas Tech. 42, Monticello A. of M. 0.
Austin 26, St. Edwards 7.
Birmingham Southern 13, Spring Hill 6.
Cameron Aggies 13, Panhandle Aggies 0.
C. of the Ozarks 23, Henderson S. T. 0.
Davis and Elkins 20, Morris Harvey 0.
Doane 26, Midland 0.
East Carolina T. 10, W. and M. (Va.) 6.
Eastern Okla. J. C. 6, Murray Aggies 0.
Elon 32, Catawba 0.
George Washington 3, Tulsa 0.
Hendrix 51, Arkansas C. 0.
Loyola (La.) 37, Mississippi C. 0.
Linfield 14, College of Idaho 0.
Magnolia A. and M. 7, Arkansas State 6.
Mercer 21, Alabama S. T. 7.
Miami 3, Wake Forest 0.
Mississippi State 21, Mississippi T. 0.
Montana S. of M. 43, Montana S. N. 0.
Nebraska Wesleyan 12, Tork 0.
Presbyterian 13, Erskine 6.
Roanoke 28, Guilford 0.
Sam Houston 7, Southwestern (La.) 0.
St. Ambrose 20, Dubuque 0.
Stetson 9, Tampa 7.
Texas C. of M. 9, Silver City T. 7.
U. C. L. A. 19, Hawaii 6.
Union University 30, Delta T. 0.
Warrensburg T. 3, Maryville T. 2.
Whittier 6, Santa Barbara State 0.
W. Va. Wesleyan 14, Salem 13.
Wentworth 6, Missouri Valley 0.
Wofford 18, Newberry 6.
Xavier (Ohio) 13, St. Louis 0.

Gregory Leads Field

AMHERST, Mass., Nov. 16 (AP)—Williams won the "little three" cross-country championship here yesterday, when Dave Gregory led the field in the annual triangular meet. Williams scored 32 points, to 36 for Amherst and 51 for Wesleyan. Gregory kept his record clean for the season, while Gowing of Amherst, who finished second, was beaten for the first time. The course measured 4 1-10 miles. The winner's time was 20m. 36s.

American Squash Racquets Soon To Invade England

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 16—American squash racquets is about to invade England for a series of matches, both official international and club affairs, with the players also participating in the British championships. This is the first time since 1928 that a team has gone abroad, though several British teams have visited the United States in recent years.

Seymour H. Knox of Buffalo, also well known in international polo and racing, will captain and manage the team, which will be headed by Donald C. Strachan of Philadelphia, present United States champion. Roy R. Coffin, also of Philadelphia, United States doubles champion, and Neil J. Sullivan, his partner, who is also prominent in singles play, and is a former United States singles champion, are on the squad. Still another Philadelphian, A. Willing Patterson, who is now in London, will join the team there.

New York will be represented by Donald J. Nightingale of the University Club, while Boston will send Richard V. Wakeman, Union Boat Club. The other position goes to Cyrus H. Polley, also of Buffalo, as several of the other former United States champions. Beekman Pool, J. Lawrence Pool 2d and W. Palmer Dixon found themselves unable to leave.

The team will depart in the Berengaria, Nov. 20, and will go direct to Brighton, to play several club matches. One five-man international team match will be played while there, after which the team will go to Liverpool, for another as well as several club matches. London will be reached on Dec. 2, and several international matches will be played before the start of the championships on Dec. 6. The team will return on Dec. 17.

Roosevelt Succeeds Mallory

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 16—Philip J. Roosevelt yesterday was elected president of the North American Yacht Racing Union. He succeeds Clifford D. Mallory, who has been president of the body since it was formed 10 years ago and who will succeed Owen P. Churchill as a member of the executive committee. Other officers named were: Thomas K. Wade of Toronto and Clinton H. Crane of New York, vice-presidents; Samuel Dauchy of Chicago, treasurer; George R. Roosevelt, secretary; W. P. Stephens, recorder; C. D. Mallory, Stuart Haldorn of San Francisco, John W. Horner of Massachusetts and Joseph V. Santry of Boston, members of the executive committee.

Dressen Signs With Reds

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 15 (AP)—Charlie Dressen signed today a one-year contract to manage the Cincinnati Reds in 1936. There was no disclosure of terms. It was understood Dressen received an increase in salary over last year, though he lost in a quest for a two-year contract. "Charlie Dressen can manage the Reds as long as I am connected with the club," declared Larry MacPhail, general manager of the club. Dressen, in turn, squelched rumors that he had differed with MacPhail over points of management. "The report that I asked for a noninterference clause is the bunk," he snorted. "I have never said to anyone that MacPhail interfered with me in a single instance on the playing field. He never did, and the responsibility was mine in everything pertaining to the playing end of the game."

International Hockey League

Eastern Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Buffalo	2	0	0	3	0	4
London	2	0	2	5	6	4
Rochester	0	0	3	3	11	0
Syracuse	0	0	1	4	5	0
Western Division						
Windsor	2	1	1	12	6	5
Pittsburgh	2	0	0	11	9	4
Detroit	1	1	0	3	2	3
Cleveland	0	0	2	8	10	0

Result Nov. 15
Windsor 6, Rochester 0.

New World Skating Record

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—Officials of the New South Wales Roller Skating Association checked Oscar Kuscherr's attempt at Goulburn (New South Wales) on the Australian record for 24 hours' continuous skating. He not only broke the Australian record held by J. Schutte, but also the world's record of 379 miles made by the Englishman, J. Carey, 25 years ago. Skating the clock round, Kuschert covered 291 miles. One of his pacemakers was Schutte, whose record he broke.

Plan for Yacht Tests

LOS ANGELES (AP)—Yacht race eliminations for the XIth Olympiad at Berlin probably will be held in Southern California, President William Bartholomae Jr., of the Southern California Six-meter Class Sailing Association, said recently.

Approval of the North American Yacht Racing Union and from sailors of the Atlantic coast has been given, Bartholomae said. "This will apply to the six and eight meter sloops," he said, "and I think it will embrace the eliminations for the 12-foot monotype skippers as well."

Seebold Is Hockey Pilot

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla. (AP)—When the Oklahoma City American Association hockey team skates onto the ice Nov. 24 for the opening of the season, Dutch Seebold will be making his debut as manager of the Warriors. Seebold, who has been in organized baseball since 1930 and is now the property of the Chicago Cubs, has promised to "give Oklahoma City a winner." He was a catcher of the Peoria Three-Eye League team last season.

Eastern College Football Scores

Yale		**Princeton**	
34-New Hampshire	0	7-Pennsylvania	0
31-Pennsylvania	20	14-Williams	7
7-Annapolis	6	29-Rutgers	6
8-West Point	14	54-Cornell	0
6-Dartmouth	14	26-Annapolis	0
20-Brown	0	35-Harvard	0
106	54	165	19
Harvard		**Brown**	
20-Springfield	0	7-R. I. State	13
0-Holy Cross	13	0-Springfield	20
0-West Point	13	0-Dartmouth	41
6-Dartmouth	14	0-Syracuse	19
33-Brown	0	0-Harvard	33
0-Princeton	35	0-Yale	20
59	75	7	146
Pennsylvania		**Columbia**	
6-Princeton	7	12-V. M. I.	0
20-Yale	31	20-Rutgers	6
34-Columbia	0	0-Pennsylvania	34
67-Lafayette	0	7-Michigan	19
6-Michigan	18	7-Cornell	7
0-Annapolis	13	2-Syracuse	14
133	67	48	80
Dartmouth		**Annapolis**	
39-Norwich	0	30-W. & M.	0
47-Vermont	0	27-Mercer	0
59-Bates	7	26-Virginia	7
41-Brown	6	6-Yale	7
14-Harvard	6	0-Notre Dame	14
14-Yale	6	0-Princeton	26
34-W. & M.	0	13-Pennsylvania	0
248	19	102	54
Syracuse		**Tufts**	
33-Clarkson	0	0-Colby	0
21-Cornell	14	7-Boston	13
18-Ohio Wesley'n	10	20-Middlebury	14
19-Brown	0	0-Williams	20
7-Penn State	3	6-Northeastern	6
14-Columbia	2	0-N. Hampshire	21
112	29	33	74
New York		**Cornell**	
34-Bates	7	6-St. Lawrence	12
25-Carnegie Tech	6	19-W. Reserve	33
33-Penn M. C.	7	14-Syracuse	21
7-Georgetown	6	0-Princeton	54
14-Bucknell	0	7-Columbia	7
45-C. C. N. Y.	0		
158	26	48	127
Boston		**Bowdoin**	
6-Toledo	0	7-Mass. State	6
13-Tufts	7	33-Wesleyan	0
6-Bates	6	6-Williams	27
40-Vermont	6	20-Colby	0
0-New Hampshire	0	14-Bates	0
6-Rutgers	12	13-Maine	13
71	31	93	46
Bates		**Colby**	
31-Arnold	0	6-Amherst	6
7-New York	34	0-Tufts	0
7-Dartmouth	59	6-Vermont	0
6-Boston	6	0-Providence	26
26-Maine	7	0-Bowdoin	20
0-Bowdoin	14	12-Maine	0
6-Colby	0	0-Bates	6
83	120	24	58
Pittsburgh		**Maine**	
14-Waynesburg	0	7-Rhode Island	0
35-Wash. & Jeff.	0	0-Holy Cross	47
24-West Virginia	6	13-New Hampshire	2
6-Notre Dame	9	28-Arnold	0
9-Penn State	0	7-Bates	26
0-Fordham	0	0-Colby	12
29-West Point	6	12-Bowdoin	13
117	21	68	100
West Point		**Springfield**	
14-W. & M.	0	16-R. Stroudsburg	0
54-Gettysburg	0	0-Harvard	20
13-Harvard	0	20-Brown	0
14-Yale	8	13-New Hampshire	0
7-Miss. State	13	0-Providence	12
6-Pittsburgh	39	53-Lowell T. S.	0
		7-St. Thomas	0
108	80	103	32
Williams		**Wesleyan**	
28-Mass. State	0	27-Coast Guard	0
40-Middlebury	0	6-Conn. State	0
7-Princeton	14	0-Bowdoin	33
27-Bowdoin	6	7-Haverford	13
20-Tufts	0	0-Amherst	26
43-Union	6	9-Trinity	7
41-Wesleyan	0	6-Williams	41
206	26	49	120
Amherst		**Northeastern**	
6-Colby	6	26-American Int.	0
0-St. Lawrence	13	0-Conn. State	0
0-Colgate	13	37-Alfred	7
23-Union	0	6-R. I. State	6
12-Rochester	0	33-Norwich	0
26-Wesleyan	0	13-Lowell T. S.	6
13-Mass. State	0	6-Tufts	6
40-Swarthmore	6	13-Mass. State	12
120	37	134	37
Holy Cross		**Colgate**	
32-R. I. State	0	20-Niagara	0
12-Providence	0	21-St. Lawrence	0
47-Maine	0	12-Amherst	0
13-Harvard	0	6-Iowa	12
12-Manhattan	13	52-Lafayette	0
3-Colgate	0	0-Holy Cross	3
34-St. Anselm	0	6-Tulane	14
7-Carnegie Tech.	0		
161	13	137	29

Jack Frost Hits West; Crop Loss $10,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore.—Winter's unseasonal puff from the arctic, setting cold weather bureau records in this section of the continent, nipped Pacific coast crops for losses totaling more than $10,000,000, it appears from a compilation of figures from official and unofficial sources. The cold snap carried temperatures far below normal for more than a week.

Greatest damage in the Northwest was to apples and potatoes, while in California tomatoes still in the fields were destroyed. Oregon's damage is estimated at $1,000,000, being principally to potatoes in southern Oregon.

Texas Ends Prohibition

AUSTIN, Texas, Nov. 16 (AP)—Texas ended 16 years of prohibition yesterday. Gov. James V. Allred signed a bill permitting liquor sales in unbroken packages and it became effective immediately. State supervision and control is the bill's keynote. It provides 212 counties with a method for legalizing liquor now banned by local option.

College Soccer Results

Brown 5, Tufts 0.
Dartmouth 5, Syracuse 2.

Amusements

BOSTON

TICKETS NOW
SHUBERT —Opening Nov. 19— 1 Week
Evenings—Orch.: $2.75. Bal. $2.20 to 55 cts.
Wed. and Sat. Mats., 55 cts. to $2.20
"Continental Varieties"
with the glamorous French Diseuse
LUCIENNE BOYER, RAPHAEL, the world famous Concertina Player, PILS and TABET, and GEORGE ANDRE MARTIN.

JORDAN HALL
Sunday, November 17 at 4.15 p.m.
PEOPLES SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
FABIEN SEVITZKY, Conductor
LEA LUBOSHUTZ, Violinist 50c, 75c, $1

Anita Davis-Chase Announces
Jordan Hall Wed. Eve., NOV. 20, at 8.15
HELEN TESCHNER TAS
VIOLINIST Celius Dougherty, Accomp.

SYMPHONY HALL
SUN. AFT., DEC. 1, at 3:30
RACHMANINOFF

JORDAN HALL TUESDAY, NOV. 26, 8:15
Robert Lawrence-Weer Presents
MARJORIE MACK
FULTON HARRELL
Violinist Bass-Baritone
ARPAD SANDOR, Accompanist
Tickets now at box office, 40c, 83c, $1.10, tax incl.

NEW YORK, N. Y.
REMEMBER THE DAY
"The best play I have seen in ten years."—GEORGE M. COHAN.
National Theatre, 41 St. W. of B'y. PEn. 6-8225
Evs. 8:40. 50c-$3. Mts. Wed., Sat., 2:40, 50c-$2

ASHEVILLE, N. C.
IMPERIAL THEATRE
WILL ROGERS
in
"Steamboat Round the Bend"
Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs.,
Nov. 18, 19, 20, 21
Matinee 25c; Night 35c

Where to Dine

BOSTON

Smart, Modern BOOTHS and TABLES
Excellent Food Promptly Served
Cafe de Paris
BOSTON
165 Mass. Ave. (Near Boylston)
BROOKLINE
299 Harvard St. Coolidge Cor.
Regular Luncheons 40c-45c-65c
Regular Dinners 45c-55c-75c
Sundays and Holidays, Noon to 10 P. M. 55c-65c-75c

Huyler's
Luncheons, 11-3 35c up
Dinners, 5-8:30 55c up
Thanksgiving Dinner $1.25
146 TREMONT STREET

EXCELLENT LUNCH
305 Huntington Avenue
Opposite Y. M. C. A.
Open 6 A. M. to Midnight
No Beer or

Architecture
Antiques

Home Building and Furnishing

A Saturday Page

Decorative
Arts

New Standards for Wall Papers

By Helen Johnson Keyes

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New York

FASHION, with great good judgment, is once again bestowing her favor upon interior walls. For these deserve to be regarded always as decorative surfaces, not merely as delimitations of space, as is sometimes our taste. The civilizations of the past were wise enough to treat them as opportunities for art expression. They were sculptured; veneered with marbles; incrusted with mosaics; painted in fresco and oils; hung with rare textiles.

When wall papers were invented about 1580 they imitated various fabrics, not only in the character of their designs but also in their textures, for which purpose they were covered with a sort of glue and then sprinkled with powdered wool or silk. But far from being considered cheap versions of sumptuous hangings they were so admired as to endanger the continued production of weavings and embroideries.

The very earliest papers were painted and hung like pictures or scrolls. Soon however, a more elaborate technique came into use—that of implanting the pattern on the surface by means of wood blocks, a separate block for each color in the design. At times this process was modified by employing the blocks only for the outlines and filling in the colors by hand from stencils. The Domino paper makers of France (Dominotiers), whose heyday was the last half of the sixteenth century, sometimes printed or painted humorous episodes on their papers, writing beneath them what we should call "continuities." They were in fact comic strips.

Viewing Some Work of the Past

China exported to Europe marvelous hand-painted papers and France was supreme with the wood block. Mrs. Nancy McClelland, distinguished interior decorator, is believed to have the largest private collection of historical wall papers in the world. The present writer, when Mrs. McClelland was so kind as to show her certain precious examples in this recondite collection, was amazed by the beauty of texture and the rich gradations of color achieved by the masters of the two techniques. Nor is the fascination of beautiful wall papers exclusively that of technical accomplishment. Papers are frequently interesting as transcriptions of ideas, experiences and events. They are, perhaps, the most literary of all textiles except the great tapestries.

Hand blocking is still employed in some of our finest papers, but most of us are grateful for the invention in 1840 of machine printing by means of cylinders. This made it possible to produce this wall hanging at comparatively low cost so far as the mechanical process is concerned, and placed it at the disposal of the masses. Now several manufacturers employ eminent artists to design some proportion of their patterns each season. These patterns are not always confined to the handsomest grades of paper, but are carried down also into the medium-price ranges where they are available to people whose good taste may not be re-enforced by deep purses.

How Prices May Range

To ask how much a wallpaper costs is a good deal like asking how large a house is, but good paper may be bought as cheaply as 40 cents a single roll, which is eight yards. Four dollars is one of the top prices for a machine-printed paper and those illustrated here range around $1.25.

A moderately priced kind will usually prove to be less expensive—even taking into consideration the labor for hanging it—than three coats of good paint. Most of the modern papers are washable in mild soaps. This is true of all the examples illustrated.

Painted walls have had an extensive vogue, largely because there is nothing that can be objected to in an expanse of neutral, uniform color. Patterned papers undoubtedly are capable of setting up conflicts with patterned draperies and upholsteries, and the management of these in the cause of ultimate harmony does require skill. It is, indeed this essential skill, which challenges the interest of many a sensitive and experimental decorator who seeks to make her own rooms express very personal feelings.

There are a number of ways to use wallpaper. Panels are extremely effective and papers come in association with these for framing the panels with architectural effects. In contemporary decoration the expedient frequently is employed of papering only one wall, in other cases two or three walls, using monotone paint for the other spaces. Both these methods give the decorator abundant opportunity for harmonious arrangements with several patterned textiles, for these can be massed against painted surfaces.

Some Hints to the Buyer

In selecting papers it should always be remembered that a wall, however adorned, must express its architectural function. To do this it is necessary that it should appear to be what it is, a flat surface supporting the ceiling. Heavy patterns in a paper detract from this solidity, so that if the sense of depth is conveyed at all by the paper, this third dimension must not be deeper than a bas relief. In the case of scenic papers, perspective ought to be handled as it was in the tapestries of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. That is, by a fixed number of planes arranged in strata, in which distance is suggested by the diminished size of objects but not by gradations of color representing atmosphere.

Perpendicular lines give strength to a paper and so do the bold horizontal stripes of many modern designs. One might be called Gothic in feeling and the other Romanesque. But the pattern of indefinite lines that have no particular destination, weaken the structural character of walls.

Keep in Mind the Room's Size

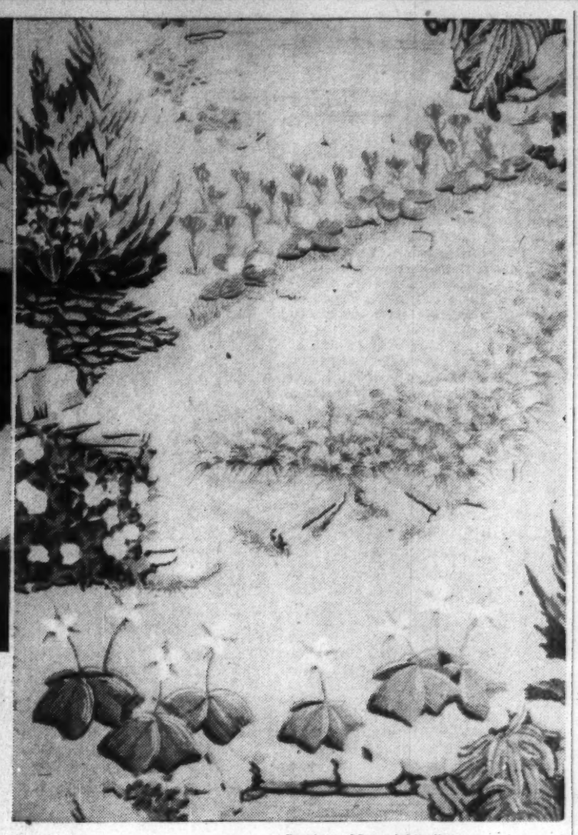
Another matter to be considered in making a selection is scale—the relation of the dimensions of the room to the size of the pattern. This is not a matter for which mathematical formulae can be laid down, but consideration will make it obvious that a small pattern might look absurd in a spacious room and a large pattern have the effect of throwing a small one out of proportion.

What is true of scale is also true of color. Warm, "advancing" colors, like red and orange, diminish the apparent area of an apartment, whereas the neutral and pastel tones recede and seem to give it a chance to expand and breathe freely. On the other hand, delicate colors can weaken a generously proportioned room and make it look as a matron might in a child's party frock.

Colors must be chosen also with regard to the exposure of the room. A dark interior can gain an effect of brightness by the use of yellow, yellow-red and certain shades of pink. The cold colors, such as green, blue, lavender, are exquisite under the quickening touch of sunshine, as are gray and tan. Most patterns are produced in several color ranges.

Designs may express either formality or informality; the richness of maturity, the daintiness of youth, or the playful moods of childhood. A bold pattern which is very effective in a hall would probably prove too assertive in a living room where one might be with it for long stretches of time. The period represented by one's furniture is another vital factor in the choice of a wall covering. Every important house offers a variety of patterns sufficient to meet all these requirements, and yet give scope to individual taste. To paper the walls of one's home, therefore, is a grand undertaking for those who prefer adventure to playing safe.

Perhaps the least one could say of these wallpaper designs is that they are interesting. And that may be the most essential feature as well, for lacking it they would wholly fail. "China Seas" is the title of the left-hand one. It is black on a cream ground, with silver curved bands alternating with the black ones to suggest mid-ocean waves. There is silver, too, along the tree trunks and the conelike foliage, and dashes of it hint of distant Fuji peaks. "Pigeons in the Grass," shown above, has a cocoa-brown background and the figures are gray and gray-brown tints. In "Rock Garden," at the right, the ground is green-tinted putty; the foliage green; flowers white, pink and purple; the rocks, beige and brown



Courtesy of Imperial Wall Paper Company

Courtesy Gordon Russell, London, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Highly interesting and stimulating is the direct and free-minded manner in which modern designers of interiors approach their work of making things comfortable, convenient and attractive for prospective occupants. The study illustrated above is an example of this work as done by Mr. Gordon Russell. One portion of the interior has a desk, filing cabinets and bookshelves, which speak for the business purposes of this area. The rest of the room has a pronounced social appearance, its tufted rug in brown and natural wool, walls faced with birch plywood, and furniture suggesting relaxation and leisurely thought

Wedgwood Club's Annual Review

A COLLECTORS' club which directs its chief attention to a special and limited field, may extend its interests to collateral topics and accomplish contacts with many contemporary arts and with some of the social and political movements of the same times. Judging from the contents of its modest little review, published annually, this is the laudable manner in which the Wedgwood Club has progressed during the three years or so of its existence.

Entitled "Old Wedgwood," this annual of 70 four-by-six pages is basically a series of reports of the eight club meetings of the past season. More than that, it includes illuminating letters to and from the first Josiah Wedgwood and his friends or artists. Then there is an account of the building up of the rich collection now in the Lady Lever Art Gallery. This largest accumulation of old Wedgwood in the world is the outcome of the enthusiasm of Dudley Majoribanks, later Lord Tweedmouth, who began gathering this ware more than eighty years ago. In 1905 it was bought by Lord Leverhulme and presented to this museum and so to the nation.

The club's major achievement of 1934 was the exhibition held for six weeks from late October, in the Fine Arts Gallery of the Boston Public Library. Loans of representative ware came from collections in England and various parts of the United States, while books, prints and manuscripts relating to the Wedgewood of this period were loaned by the Boston Athenaeum, the libraries of Harvard and Yale and the Wedgwood Museum of Etruria, Eng. All this has been recorded in an entertaining and discriminating manner, making a story of group accomplishments that may well serve as a model for others, whether concerned with similar or with different phases of decorative arts. The corresponding secretary is Mrs. C. P. Gorely, Wellesley Hills, Mass.

C. G. B.

Four Phases of Chippendale

Special from Monitor Bureau

New York

FOR over a year Symons Galleries, Inc., at 730 Fifth Avenue, have been holding a series of exhibitions of the decorative arts. At present, and lasting through November, they are showing a small number of rare pieces of Chippendale furniture, which illustrate four phases of his work. First, when it was finding fresh sources of inspiration in a departure from the forms of the Queen Anne period, but while it remained, nevertheless, distinctly English; next, his renowned Chinese style, when the Orient through the East India Company was exerting such a mighty influence on the aesthetic concepts of Europe; third, his more massive designs, inspired by a visit to Ireland; lastly, his most ornate and fastidious pieces, conceived under the influence of the French Louis.

The new English style was named "Gothick" by Chippendale, but did not become as popular as his other expressions. It is represented in the Symons collection by a carved side table with an oblong top and a pair of hall chairs. In the table the Gothic trend is shown in the square legs and molded feet; in the pointed arches into which the brackets swing; and in the carved molding with a shell in the center.

A number of chairs in which the unmistakably individual details of this great ebeniste are carried out more ruggedly, suggest the home of the gentleman farmer in a country whose culture at that time was somewhat less fastidious than that of England.

Sharply contrasted with these pieces are the elaborate adaptations of French forms and ornaments. Notable is a black and gold lacquered commode mounted in ormolu, the serpentine front decorated with gold flowers and leaves on black lacquer. The corners and drawers are mounted with finely chiseled ormolu which repeat the scroll pattern that appears in the escutcheons. The top carries a slab of beautifully colored sienna marble. A large pedestal desk also illustrates this period of Chippendale's growth. Its curved panelings on either side are distinctly French, but in all cases Chippendale maintains the individuality of his own genius and, to an Anglo-Saxon taste at any rate, refined the rococo style of the French in a thoroughly delightful manner.

H. J. K.

Auction of Fine Art And Furnishings

New York

IN A series of seven sessions on afternoons and evenings from Nov. 19 to 23 the Cortlandt F. Bishop collections will be sold at the American Art Association—Anderson Galleries, here.

There are three parts to this important event, the first including etchings and engravings which will be offered on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings. This is said to be the most representative assemblage in this field—from the fifteenth century to modern times—that has been offered at public sale in America since 1915. The work of more than thirty artists begins with that of Schongauer and is followed by Durer and Rembrandt to contemporary names, including on the way a notable group of Whistler's.

On Thursday and Friday evenings will be sold Mr. Bishop's collection of French eighteenth century color prints, announced to be as eminent in its field as are the etchings and engravings in theirs. Extreme rarity marks a number of these impressions, and excellence of quality is conspicuous in all of them. A small group of English engravings in stipple and mezzotint offers contrasting character in subject and manner.

On the evenings of Thursday, Friday and Saturday, furnishings and works of art included in the Bishop's home are to be sold, comprising the furnishings of the town house at East Sixty-seventh Street and a portion from the country house at Lenox, Mass. The range of these objects extends from fine table-glass and linens to French and Italian bronzes and furniture, Abusson tapestries and English and American cabinetwork.

The entire collection will be on exhibition from Saturday, Nov. 16.

C. G. B.

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Comfort and Utility in a Study

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

TYPICAL of the manner in which English designers interpret the contemporary movement in home building and furnishing is a study designed by Gordon Russell and pictured above.

This room is divided into two sections: one for working and research, the other for reading and rest. The desk and its chair are made of rosewood, the chair covered in tweed. The built-in steel filing cabinet, cupboard and shelving, while having an officelike look, is justified by the fact that in a study the filing of documents and records is too often omitted, and that this is essentially practical. The use of standard fitments is encouraged on the grounds of economy.

It is interesting to note the simplicity of the walls of the room, which are covered with large sheets of birch-faced plywood, and are finished in colorless cellulosed lacquer. The decoration of the walls is carried out by original drawings pinned under plain glass and illuminated.

New Game Table That Extends

Special from Monitor Bureau

Chicago

ONE of the latest developments in game tables is the idea of extension leaves which pull out from under the surface of the top and adjust themselves at the same level as the table. The leaves are approximately eight inches wide. Though the lengthened table is not intended to seat more than the usual four people, the main advantage is the extra space allowed for service dishes. A casserole and a large salad bowl, for instance, could be placed in the center and a light supper served to four people.

Non-collapsible game tables are taking on new finishes. Some of them have tops in fabricoid, leather, cork, or a kind of linoleum.

Antiques One at a Time

A Saturday Series

Early Pewter Ware, Especially American

Only the barest skeleton of facts about American pewter can be given in this small space. The origin of the ware extends far back of written history. Chinese, Greek and Romans knew it well, and the craft was strong in the medieval times. It reached the height of its popularity in the seventeen hundreds. Then it began to be superseded by china and earthenware, which quite eclipsed it by 1850.

Most of the pewter used in America during the colonial times, and later, was made in England, and probably 95 per cent of the plates now existing here were imported.

Although many drinking vessels were one fifth lead and four fifths tin, most other articles had copper or antimony, or both, mixed with the tin, but no lead. Plate pewter in particular needed the strength this mixture gave.

"American Pewter," by J. B. Kerfoot, published by Houghton & Mifflin Company in 1924, is the one authoritative volume to date on the American product. Most that is found in shops today was made after 1825. Mr. Kerfoot lists 83 makers who were producing between 1750 and that date. However, he finds that 98 were in business after 1825. These figures confirm the observations of anyone who has noticed the pewter on sale in shops—that nearly all of it was made between 1825 and 1850.

The sketch here shows typical forms made 100 to 150 years ago, whether produced in England or America. The shapes need no description, except possibly the smallest one with the handle, which is a mustard pot.

Old English pewter is always stamped with the maker's mark, or "touch," registered officially with the Company of Pewterers. Much of the American sort has no mark. In recent years quantities of new pewter have been imported, almost always artificially aged.

C. G. B.

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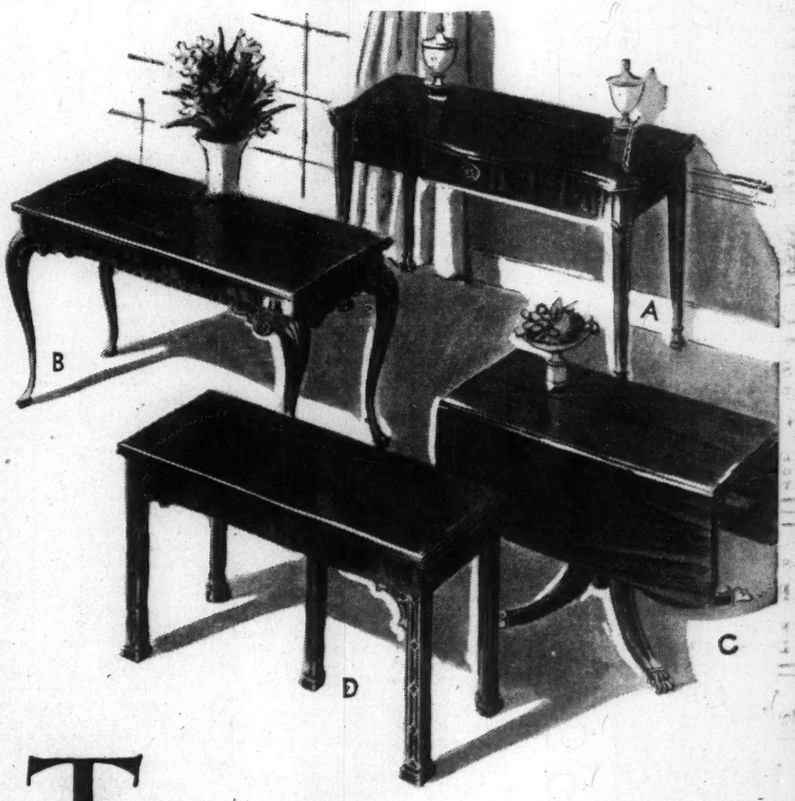

Tables with a dual nature

Dining in the living room need *not* be a problem. These tables, when closed, are stunning living room pieces. Open any one of them—and there you have as commodious a dining table as you could want.

A. Mahogany Georgian console table. Closed, 22 x 48 inches; open, 44 x 48 inches. *Regularly* 95. - - 83.

B. Walnut Queen Anne sofa table. Closed, 25 x 50 inches; open, 50 x 50 inches. *Regularly* 55. - 49.50

C. Mahogany drop-leaf extension table. Opens to 38 x 68½ inches. *Regularly* 95. - 83.

D. Mahogany Chippendale console table. Opens to 39 x 73 inches. *Regularly* 55. - 49.50

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Schools — Colleges
Home Study

Dads of the Neighborhood Organize for Their Boys

Parents — Teachers
Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Fathers Who Combined

On a Program of Comradeship to Combat Crime

By Margaret Conn Rhoads

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT WAS not until a small boy in the neighborhood got into a bit of serious trouble that the fathers in a Midwest city awakened to the fact that they were perhaps much to blame for not allowing the little chaps to know their own fathers better. No one condemned Billy when it was discovered he had made a grave error in conduct. When he said, "But I didn't know, Daddy, it was so terrible to do that," every man in the neighborhood felt his own little chap might have done the same thing.

One father, who felt sorry for his neighbor's little son, went a step further than just feeling sorry. He called eight fathers of small sons in the neighborhood together for a meeting at his office after business hours. He then put forth a plan whereby each father would be willing to give in turn a Saturday afternoon (which each father happened to have free) to this group of small boys.

Worked Out The Plan

"It is my opinion that we fathers do not give much of ourselves to our boys," he explained earnestly. "They are all of a most inquiring turn of mind, wanting to know, to learn the why of things and to see with their own eyes the workings of this big city. They regard us as kindly male parents, earning our living and looking after the outside interests of the home, but they associate us far too little with their every-day existence. I firmly believe that the boy of tomorrow is going to be what the father of today has helped to make him. In this day when life is so complex and crime is seen by the child to be something many people get away with, we cannot be too earnestly on the job in doing our part for our boys."

How eagerly each father there joined this discussion and laid plans to be a better father. How ready each one was to help these sons of the neighborhood lead sound lives, and to set out to form companionships that would be of benefit to both fathers and boys.

It developed that each father could hardly wait until his turn came to have his Saturday afternoon with the bunch of boys. On the first Saturday afternoon the originator of the plan took the boys down through the city subway where all the cooling air was carried to hotels, theaters and office buildings. Not one of these small lads had known of such a system, much less ever been taken through it. When they saw with what care and expense the city took care of ashes from buildings and waste of all kinds as well as cooling and heating buildings, the little chaps were amazed and interested. A lunch downtown and home again and they were all eager to tell of their exploits and of their acquired knowledge. When the father who had taken them heard his own small son say to his mother: "Gee, Mother, I hardly knew my Dad today. He is a peach with the boys," he smiled happily, albeit a bit wryly, to think this child of his was just finding out that he was interested in all of them.

Some of the Things They Did

Many a father laid his plans far in advance of the day he was to be the guide for the afternoon. One would tell the father group that he had decided to take the boys to see the big laundry in action. He had secured permission to take them on a sightseeing tour through this plant. They would eat down in that section of the city at a famous Chinese restaurant; and the afternoon, he felt sure, could be made a profitable one as well as an enjoyable one. One neighbor in the father group, who was a foreigner, took the children down to a section of the city where many of his fellow countrymen were settled and he showed to these American lads how quickly the little children, who had such a short time before landed on our shores, could speak the English language and what progress some of the older ones had made in small businesses of their own.

Learned About Juvenile Court

A lawyer father took the boys to the juvenile court and there these children learned of small boys who had got into trouble, of how their mothers and fathers were troubled over the situation and of their probable sentence. They talked to the kindly judge who was trying not to punish so much as to warn and show the better way. This made a real impression on the boys. They knew in concrete form how justice must take its course and they were cognizant of the futility of trying to "get by" with wrongdoing.

When the father, who had a friend in the city traffic department, took the boys to the Registry of Motor Vehicles they learned the causes of motor accidents and at least partly grasped the toll careless driving takes. The airport, the city dump grounds, the water front that had been built to hold large buildings and to increase the city's ground, and the donated public buildings that men had given for their (as much as anyone's else) use to teach and help, were all studied.

"It would be most difficult to determine which group is learning the more," one father laughed. "Today I know the city as I never hoped to know it and I know my small son better than I ever could have otherwise. And I feel that all these boys will have a better start in life because they have had association in this way not alone with their own father but with the fathers of their chums and neighbor playmates. It is a plan I wish I could urge every neighborhood body of fathers to give a trial. You will never run out of material to show the children no matter how small the town, and the afternoons will never drag in interest for the boys."

© Donald McLeish

All Dressed Up for Examination Day in Leksand, a Village in Sweden

HERE examinations are greeted not with gloom but with the picturesque and colorful costumes of the district. In Leksand, one of Sweden's quaint little villages, the people still wear national costume, although perhaps the older women wear it only on Sundays and holidays. Teachers wear it seldom, but on examination day they and their scholars are decked out as gaily as a border of flowers. The children's dresses are yellow, and the stripes in the aprons are of many colors. The neckerchiefs and little caps are prettily embroidered in multicolored flowers.

The 'What and Why' Age

A Child's Questions Should Be Respected

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THERE are three good ways by which to answer a child's questions, particularly those questions that show an honest thirst for information. Sometimes it may seem to perplexed parents that the life of a child is one long question mark, but this characteristic which seems so aimless and annoying at times is really a sign of intense steady growth. If a girl or boy does not ask at least several dozen questions a day, something needs attention. And if they do ask the expected amount most emphatically they should receive the best and most understanding answers that adults can give them, and in the most courteous way.

In Earnest Conversation

A little boy and his mother were in earnest but quiet conversation all during a train ride from suburb to city. The occupant of the seat in front of them felt a thrill of respect and admiration for the mother, as he could not but help hear her remarks. The child evidently had been only a few times on the train and he wanted to know everything about the ride from the springs in the seat to the telegraph poles running by the window. His shining brown eyes missed very little, and it was apparent from his beaming face when he left the train that the ride had been one long joy in every way.

The mother had simply, carefully and honestly answered every question the child asked, and some which she could not answer she had promised to "ask daddy" later. It was evident she realized that the questions of a child should be taken seriously and answered with respect and all the knowledge available at the time.

One father made a game of answering questions by inspiring the children to find the answers themselves. First he would say "Now think hard and perhaps you can find the answer yourself. Pretend you are me trying to answer you." Sometimes the father led the child toward the right answer by skillful suggestions and explanatory hints. Great is the pride of a child if he thinks a matter through and correctly answers his own questions. The value of this procedure is apparent because the child is thus being taught to think for himself.

One mother who felt her lack of formal education more keenly than ever when her children began to ask her to explain how things were made, and the ways and hows of great forces like electricity, was troubled for awhile because she felt her children would go far beyond her. Finally she faced the situation honestly and evolved a plan that worked well.

Question Notebook

"I do not know the right answer to your question," she would say frankly, "but let's look it up together." she started a "Question Notebook" and if there was not time or opportunity at the moment for the explanation or to find the correct answer, she would jot down the question in her notebook so she would not forget it. At her first opportunity she would search until she found the answer and could give it to her children in clear simple words. In this way she retained the respect of her children and furthered her own educaton. She soon learned to consult encyclopedias and other sources of information at the library and later she bought elementary books of art and science for her own home library.

Children's questions are important in many ways for they not only show eager minds, but also the trend of interests and enthusiasms which may be developed later. They may be wisely dealt with in three ways—by answering patiently, simply and honestly at once; by inspiring a child to find out for himself, aided by necessary adult co-operation; or by consulting books and other authorities for correct explanations; for thus questions and answers may form an important part of a child's education.

L. L. R.

[This is the third of a set of six little articles which were advertised to run on the Saturdays during November.]

Urges Study Groups on Peace

Work Along These Lines in People's Colleges, Scandinavia

By Dr. W. A. Berendsohn

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

THE majority of the Scandinavian high schools are in rural districts, and meet the needs of rural youth between the ages of 18 and 25. Many hold three-month summer courses for young women, and five-month winter courses for young men, who are resident in the college for this period. Other colleges (the English word "college" most nearly translates the continental "high school") adapt themselves to other needs. The main subjects studied are national history and literature, leading on to wider discussion of the humanities and of moral questions. Other subjects, such as languages, world history, philosophy, political economy and so on, are added according to the taste and capacities of the staff. In many colleges there are signs of a transition from a romantic to a realistic attitude toward life which is being accomplished without loss of idealism.

Of Interest To Humanity

Practical and vocational work is not the main purpose, since most of the scholars are already trained for a calling; rather do the colleges strive to turn their gaze outward toward questions universal to humanity. It is, in fact, this attitude which has made the People's Colleges such an important factor in the life of the rural population, and has produced so many men and women who have made notable contributions to the cultural, economic and political development of their nation.

The life of an itinerant lecturer in the People's Colleges of three countries brought me many new experiences. It was not hard to accustom oneself to their simple way of living, and there was rich interest in attending their classes and open discussions, sharing the communal meals of pupils and teachers and joining in the singing. Nicolai Grundtvig (the originator of the Danish High Schools) was a man of the living word, and the capacity to deliver warm-hearted, unstilted popular lectures is a *sine qua non* for success in the colleges. So I trained myself to express my thoughts and feelings freely in Swedish, which is also readily understood in Denmark and Norway. My book on Selma Lagerlöf, which is widely read in these circles, brought me a ready welcome everywhere, and I gave a number of lectures on literary subjects. Then the thought came to me to put together my memories of experiences at the front, and from these to show the effect of actual warfare on different types of character, to impress these young people, who had never known war, with its horror, and to arouse them to an active interest in combating these tendencies in human nature which still threaten to involve the race in self-destruction.

When I first delivered this lecture, in a foreign tongue, to students who had never seen war, I was amazed at the warmth of their reception, and saw in it a proof that the education given in the People's Colleges really awakens thought to the great problems of the day. The lecture was everywhere in demand. It was published in Danish and Swedish, another edition appeared in Czechoslovakia, and an adaptation of one part was printed recently in the Weekly Magazine Section of this newspaper.

The first welcome came from Denmark, where in many schools I found excellent instruction and collections of material dealing with the League of Nations. Recently, at the instigation of the Rektor of the People's College at Södra-Sunderby, near Lulea, at the north of the Gulf of Bothnia, and of the Swedish Peace Society, I embarked on a lecture tour which involved a journey of over 2000 miles, and took me well inside the arctic circle. From college to college I went, often sitting up late to enjoy the overwhelming hospitality of my hosts and then rising at four in the morning to catch a bus across a snow-covered countryside.

The tour began at Södra-Sunderby, where Rektor Johannes Halibeck has, after a quarter of a century of devoted work, become a noted figure in the cultural life of the arctic province of Norbotten, where there are only two months of summer, and also in the peace movement there. On a Sunday there were gathered at this high school, which is built rather like an English college round a quadrangle, not only the students but also friends and supporters from far and wide in the district.

Where Snow Lies Deep

After my lecture I met at table a number of people who invited me to speak in other localities and offered me hospitality. I lectured in Kiruna —where there was some five feet of snow even on May 9—before about 300 listeners, and in Malmbirget before about 250, mostly workmen from the mines, and in Haparanda, at the extreme north of the Gulf of Bothnia, from the water tower of which I could see far up the Tornea Valley and into Finland, and in Lulea, where the sea was still frozen hard. Then I went back to Södra-Sunderby to discuss with students and faculty the whole question of peace work; for I had come to see that from this center influence radiated far and wide in the land.

On the journey back lectures were given in Västerbotten and Angermanland, vast provinces covered with lake and forest, and at the colleges at Vindeln and Sigtuna, the latter of which is a religious foundation originated by Dr. Manfred Björkquist, designed to strengthen and invigorate the State Church on the lines of Archbishop Nathan Söderblom's leadership. Most of the People's Colleges are supported by the State and are independent of the church, having a free religious basis.

My own experiences in the war turned me from a romantic individualist into a practical idealist interested far more in the fortunes of the human race as a whole than in myself. In Scandinavian countries, which have known no war for generations, I see great advantage in the formation of small study groups led by young, sturdy-minded teachers with practical ideals, for the intensive study of the literature of the Great War and of the machinations of armament firms, war-minded statesmen and parties etc., in order that modern youth be led to devote solid effort to combat those influences which are such a danger to human progress.

(Translated by G. F. Timpson)

Helping a Boy With His Room

The Parent

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Indiana

Dear Friends:

I appreciated Mrs. V. S. M.'s remarks on boxing gloves for young boys (Oct. 19 issue), and I am happy to respond to her request for suggestions regarding football for youngsters.

Our boy, now 11, plays with other young football enthusiasts and until recently he has worn just play clothes and a football helmet. I have always thought that football (especially tackling) was too much for youngsters unless they wore the proper pads, but I too have hesitated to object too seriously because boys do think that they must play the game in order to be a "regular fellow."

All controversy over the question was ended, however, a few weeks ago, when my husband heard a talk over the radio by a well-known sports commentator, who discouraged "sand lot" football for youngsters. He stated that boys have plenty of time to become good football players after they enter high school, when they are properly dressed, coached and trained for the game. He said that if boys are allowed to play tackle they should be provided with a helmet, pants and shoulder pads. The result of hearing this talk was that my husband immediately purchased a pair of discarded pants from a former high school student for 50 cents. With a few repairs these met our present need. Later we shall buy shoulder pads.

Some time ago a contributor to "The Parent" asked for suggestions about boys keeping their rooms clean. The first requirement is to interest the boy in his room. To do this, the room must be made attractive to him. If old furniture is used it should be painted or refinished as carefully as if it were for the guest room. A boy also likes to know that the room is entirely his own, so it is wise to put nothing in it but his own possessions. He appreciates having a wardrobe or clothes closet of his own, a comfortable bed, a chair, a chest of drawers, a desk or study table and a cabinet in which to keep books and store his treasures. On one wall of our boy's room, we have tacked a yard square of unbleached muslin which serves as a bulletin board, on which he pins pictures of his favorite cars, airplanes, football players and movie stars. When reading, if I find a good quotation, picture, article or account which I think might interest him, I cut it out and pin it on the muslin square. Each Saturday morning I help him clean his room thoroughly. Through the week, before he goes to school, I help him make his bed and put his room in order. If I am too busy with other duties to help him he does the job alone and, although the bedspread is not always on straight, I praise him and also tell him how he can improve. In the summer, when he has plenty of time, he takes care of his room by himself, except a regular cleaning day, and he knows that he cannot go out to play until his room is straightened, music lesson practiced and important reading done.

I have had so much help from the letters for parents. The ideas expressed in these letters have helped to make me a more patient and understanding mother. (Mrs.) O. D.

* * *

When Aged Three Is On Minority Side

Kentucky

Dear Editor:

Several years have gone by since I have sent a letter to "The Parent" column. I think it high time I did it for I have continuously received valuable hints and inspiration from reading the many letters and am eager to add my share.

Little children of the tender age of three can be readily disciplined by appealing to them from the standpoint of thought. The following illustration from my experience serves to prove this; our son at that age had been cautioned to stop doing something that he and his playmates were "up to" that was quite annoying and interrupted the visitors we had at the time. When spoken to the second time he was told "If you continue that—you will need to go into the playroom, sit down and think it over." This may have sounded hard-hearted, for anyone who has dealings with children knows that to sit down in the midst of play is not desirable. In this case the annoyance was repeated and of course the son was sent off to "think it over." After a few moments of silence from the next room, a little voice came singing out, "Mamee, I thinked it over." The play was resumed but the objectionable feature omitted and, indeed, they were a happy trio and not only was it a help to the little son, but the visitors themselves were inspired by such correction and the attitude it called forth.

As the years have gone by he always likes to have the arguments for and against brought out when decisions of any consequence are to be made. It is most interesting to see how quickly he responds when he finds his argument is on the "minority" side. We take it in the spirit of seriousness and joy—and smiles never fail to come. (Mrs.) V. F. S.

* * *

Appreciated Their Confidence

Dear Friends: Ohio

I should like to add my experience to the Parent column which I enjoy very much. When my son was 6½ years old we were planning for the arrival of his little sister. We told him that we had a secret to share with him and he promised not to tell anyone. His dad further explained to him that they both would have to help me all they could and that we must all watch our thinking and be loving.

He was just as sweet as he could be and I remember that if I had to lift anything he was right there, ready to assist. We have always treated him as a grown-up boy. He is now 19 years old, a very fine specimen of manhood, has always been very thoughtful of his mother, dad and sister and has appreciated our being pals to him. Sometimes when I see other boys whose parents are afraid to tell them the facts, I would like to help them out of their mistake. (Mrs.) E. J. F.

For Small Callers

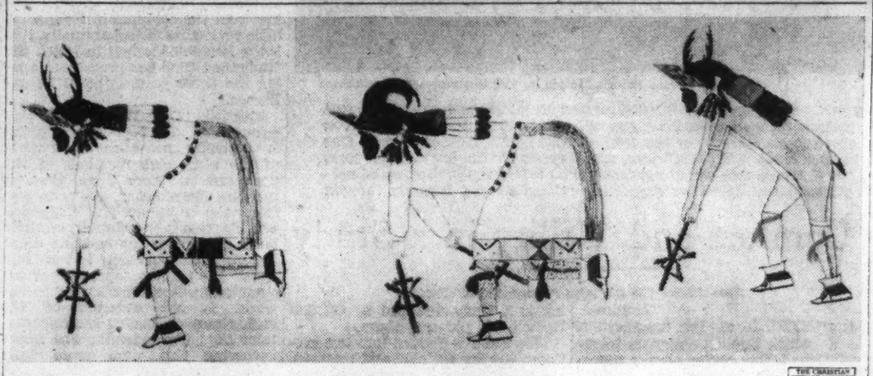
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A woman whose children have grown and fled from the home nest, keeps in a handy place a box of things with which children of her callers can amuse themselves.

In her box are some quaint old toys that were used by her children long ago. There are several dolls, dressed in old-fashioned style; there are blocks for building; sticks for laying; wooden beads for stringing; odds and ends of old jewelry and beads; empty spools and baking powder cans, a pad of writing paper and crayons, together with many other things of like nature.

Once established on a comfortable hassock before the toy-box the wee visitor seldom needs further attention. The mother can have an uninterrupted chat with her friend while the child amuses herself with the interesting contents of the box.

A toy-box might well be part of the equipment of every home where there are no children. It is easy to equip such a box with simple toys or even with things one has about the house, like clothes pins, broken strings of beads, and odd buttons in interesting little boxes.



"Deer Dance," Painted by an 11-Year-Old of San Ildefonso Pueblo, Santa Fe, N. M., and Shown at the Exhibition of North American Children's Paintings at Rockefeller Center, New York

When Children Paint What They See

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

HOW 300 children from progressive schools in 23 states, and also Hawaii, Canada and Mexico, have wielded the paint brush to picture their own experiences is shown in an exhibition of North American children's paintings now on at Rockefeller Center. The exhibit is sponsored by the Associated Experimental Schools in an effort to show what children can do along the lines of natural expression left free from adult concepts of art or from formal training.

"Nothing can speak more vividly of the new spirit in education than these paintings," declared Miss Elizabeth Irwin, president of the Associated Experimental Schools. Each one, she pointed out, comes from the child's impulse to reproduce his own environment as he sees it, and none are copies.

The paintings are by children between the age of 5 and 13 and have been assembled from private and public schools, youth camps, settlement classes, Mexican Government free schools and Indian Reservation schools. They include portraits of their playmates and animals and other things that interest children—subjects such as "Girl on Roller Skates," "Forty-second Street," "Tom Sawyer's Haunted House," "A Stocking Sale," "The Forest," "Harlem Scenes," "The Backyard," "Schoolhouse" and "Home Interior."

Extravagance of color, line and humor is a characteristic that runs like a theme song through the entire exhibit.

The plan of the Associated Experimental Schools is to give the children time for reflection by which they may discover, develop and express their own meanings and relaticnships. Therefore, the schools use laboratory methods, trips, source materials and discussions, and the physical setup is simple and flexible.

The proceeds from the exhibition, which will continue through Nov. 23, will benefit the private schools making up the Associated group. These are the Little Red Schoolhouse, Walden School, City and Country School, Harriet Johnson Nursery School, Co-operative School of Student Teachers, Hessian Hills School and Manumit School.

"The Observatory Lesson" as an 8-Year-Old of Hanahuoli School, Hawaii, Sees It. One of the Paintings in the Current Exhibition of Children's Paintings in New York

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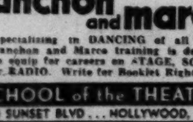

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The Greek Coast

THE road ran arrow-straight to the horizon under an avenue of elms whose dry brown leaves whispered and shivered in the *sirocco*. On the right was the canal along which the interrupted rivers of the Pontine Marsh flowed sluggishly toward the sea, and there a man poled a narrow boat and a lad lowered funneled fish-traps among the slowly undulating banks of emerald weed. Between their ditches the new fields wheeled by, a great stretch of wheat-stubble where a tractor purred, striping the pale yellow square with the brown of raw plowland, an immense pasture where thoroughbred horses and white Roman cattle grazed the close green grass, a field of bleached and broken maize where black water-buffaloes fed shoulder-deep among the rustling leaves. On either side were the farm buildings, each with house and barn and a few unthatched strawstacks, treeless, vineless and still rawly new; for they had been redeemed from the marsh, as their inscriptions told, in the year 3 of the Fascist Era. A yoke of huge white plow-oxen stooped to drink at a trough, their wide horns clashing; and, on a threshing-floor, alone under the immensity of the sky, a man swung a long flail in rhythmic monotony.

Far to the left, beyond the flat lands, rose the older Italy, a long arm of the Apennines terraced on its lower slopes and planted to vines and olives and corn; the crops that nurtured Rome, and Greece before Rome, and Crete before Greece. The upper slopes, seen dimly through a summer haze of dust, were of pale rock, deforested and desolate, marbled with lines of scanty oak-scrub, and high-perched were the dun walls of the ancient Volscian towns, guarding their marsh still against the Samnites of the mountains and the Greeks of the sea. And far to the right, beyond the last yellow farmhouse and the level fields that melted into the haze, a jagged blue shadow rose in the dim sky, the Circaean mount where Odysseus had stood when first he saw the gray smoke rising from Circe's palace in the forest.

* * *

WHERE THE MOUNTAINS came down to the blue sea, small fishing boats rode at anchor and little waves slapped against the rocks. Terraces ribbed the gaunt hills, and under a roof of vines women were packing tall-handled baskets with bunches of green muscat grapes. Here were orchards of sour oranges, little farms around high stone houses with massive stone staircases to the upper floor; and the women were coming out of the sunset, their great creels on their backs and their shadows lying long and blue on the ground before them. Among the mountains men and women were gathering bundles of feathery grass for the net-makers, working on the steep slopes in the half-light amid the fragrance of rosemary.

As night came on, they brought down their bundles to the roadside, the clatter and tinkle of tumbling stones marking their coming; they loaded the grass upon little black donkeys, seated themselves on top of all, and wound in procession up the moonlit road toward their village. Late into the night they were still passing between the mottled hillside and the milk-white limestone bed of the waterless torrent, the donkeys' hoofs rapping sharply on the road and the riders singing together, full-voiced, a Neapolitan song.

* * *

A GUSTY WIND from the sea was blowing across the flat Campagna, and the morning was gray and lowering. The herds were being driven out to their grazing, nondescript chestnut goats with broken ears, black pigs lean as greyhounds and with tasseled throats, tall white sheep spotted with black; and the herd-boys scattered to their breakfasts, picking grapes or clambering singing through the branches of the walnut trees. The women were coming to their work in the fields, the gay uniform of their dress, black and gray, white, crimson and yellow, varying with the villages. Here was a group with black skirt and bodice over a white blouse, the waist belted with a broad crimson kerchief, legs wrapped in white-cloth puttees, feet in pointed slippers, dark hair covered with a yellow handkerchief tied behind the neck. And the faces of many of the women had the regular features and clear dark complexion of the southern Greeks who settled Cumæ before ever Rome began.

The land became richer, the farms became smaller, and corn gave place to vineyards and orchards. Men were cutting tall ragged hemp, beating off the leaves, stooking the long sheaves to dry or carting pale ripe loads to the cobbled steeping-pools. In the villages men were beating the hemp with wooden mallets into a mass of fluffy fiber, and under town walls or along canal banks were the straight rope-walks where one man turned the big wicker wheel that spun the spindles, and others walked backward along the ways, feeding fiber to the twisting lines. Women were working among the peach trees, gathering the yellow harvest that swayed in the wind, and wide-horned white oxen plowed in the shadow of grapevines which, thick as a man's leg, climbed up tall poplars and swung in purple-tasseled festoons from tree to tree. Up the long vistas between the poplars the sunlight, filtering through the vines, fell upon strange undercrops, maize and millet in all stages of growth, tall and ready for picking and interplanted with broccoli, where along the rows women walked, breaking off the upper stems to feed the cattle; young maize overtopping its nurse crop; ripening tomatoes, oblong and orange, interplanted with haricot beans—an endless tale of labored fertility.

* * *

IN THE DUSTY street of the village men were spreading sheets full of millet seed to dry in the sun, and the walls below the eaves were golden with cobs of corn, and by the doorways bowls of tomato paste stood thickening in the heat. The shadowy sheds were full of the bustle of peasant labor, the flash of the basket maker's knife as he split oak branches, the chop of the wheelwright's adz, the hammer of the shoemaker thudding on yellow leather. In the shade of a tree an old woman sat, laboriously spinning wool with an unweighted wooden spindle, and in a doorway another wove coarse narrow cotton bands on a clacking wooden loom. The carts rattled by, each drawn by three bay horses with long heads and necks and an air of dejected good breeding; but the eye ran first to the shaft horse's high-peaked saddle which was plated with silver or copper and crested with gray horse-hair, and up to it at a steep angle sloped the shafts of the cart, gaily painted with leaf-patterns of red and blue and green on a creamy ground

The white cloud, which trailed from above the purple slope of Vesuvius, was whipped and scattered by the south wind, a hot and thirsty breeze, and in the tiny fields the peasants were irrigating their crops. Here a small black cow turned a water-wheel, which poured a thin stream into an irrigation ditch, while the family hurried hither and thither, shepherding the trickle to its place among the tomatoes. More often, however, the water was drawn by the bucketful from deep wells. A long wooden arm with a counterpoise was pulled down to the well-mouth, and then flung up again as man or woman heaved up the bucket in a racing hand-over-hand pull. The open stretches among the gardens seethed with antlike activity and, as in a scene along an eastern riverside, the forest of tall wooden arms bowed sedately over the wells and rushed swiftly up again.

J. S. ERSKINE

November

NOVEMBER skies are dull and gray
But gray's my favorite color!
And rain?
I love the rain—
So there!
The leaves have fallen,
And the trees are stripped and bare?
But, oh! the strength of tree trunks
Towering high!
The laciness of leafless branches
Traced against the sky!

Summer was the year's whole loveliness to you,
That you must loyally remember—
But rebel that I am,
I love November!

REBA M. STEVENS

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — Photograph by A. Frequin, The Hague

OLD WOMAN, BY CAREL FABRITIUS: *In the Collection of Dr. C. J. K. van Aalst, Hoevelaken, Holland*

CAREL FABRITIUS is a master of the Dutch school of the seventeenth century, whose works have a distinct personal stamp and who delights us in much the same way that Rembrandt does.

He was born in 1622 in the village of Midden-Beemster, where his father Carelsz was a schoolmaster, parish-clerk and verger.

Little is known of Carel's youth. He and his brother, who was two years his junior, must have learnt to paint from their father, Pieter Carelsz, for we know that he applied for permission to paint out of his school hours. But as we have none of his works to guide us, we may safely regard him as an amateur. Carelsz probably saw no means of earning a livelihood by painting, for he made both his sons learn a trade and they became carpenters. To this trade we are indebted for the name Fabritius. Carel called himself by that name, changing the Latin *faber* (carpenter) to combine with the then fashionable form ending in -ius. Such Latin names are usually confined to scholars, and this goes to prove that Carel came from an intellectual stock, impoverished though they might be.

In 1641 Fabritius married and went to Amsterdam, and it is generally accepted that he there became a pupil of Rembrandt. Shortly afterward he returned to Beemster, where he probably painted many portraits. Numerous wealthy Amsterdam merchants, financially interested in the poldering schemes of the Beemster district and who built large country seats there, continually commissioned him to paint works for them.

Not many of Fabritius' works have survived. He painted slowly and his portraits show how deeply he first studied his subjects and the technical and psychological problems involved before he started. According to his contemporaries, he also painted the landscape and still-life, but hardly any examples of either form are known to us. Fabritius endeavored to portray the most salient characteristic of his sitters. He preferred to place them in the full light, and in this respect he showed great independence. Rembrandt usually placed his figures as light objects against a dark background, while Fabritius gave his sitters the touch of a shadow against a light background.

A canvas that is greatly influenced by Rembrandt's style is "Old Woman," in the collection of Dr. C. J. K. van Aalst, at Hoevelaken. The old woman is leaning on a stick. Her gown is painted in a gamut of browns. Round her head is a cloth, in which Fabritius shows his preference for a light framing for an expressive face. The long fingers are a characteristic of the artist. A glance at the portrait will show how well he understood the old woman who sat for him.

True Receptivity

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN Christ Jesus said to the people who surrounded him (Matthew 18:3), "Except ye be converted, and become as little children, ye shall not enter into the kingdom of heaven," he surely emphasized the great value of true receptivity. Indeed, receptiveness is one of the qualities which make childhood so delightful. There are few things more stimulating to adult thought than the intelligent inquisitiveness of a child, his evident desire to know more of the meaning of circumstances and things.

To the extent that we gain the childlike heart, as the Master truly said, we become receptive to spiritual truth. No greater blessing than this could possibly come to any individual. The ability to receive what God imparts is unquestionably something to be prized above all else. Its value is inestimable. It partakes of the true wisdom whose price is above rubies. When one has reached a condition of thought where he is ready always to be taught of God, his real welfare and advancement are assured.

Obedience to right impulse is often the first step toward true receptivity. Even though we may not as yet perceive very much of spiritual truth, or be aware of any great responsiveness to its appeal, we can still place ourselves in the position of a learner and take advantage of the opportunities afforded us to increase our receptivity. There is never a moment when each one of us cannot enter the path leading to the kingdom of heaven, or, having entered it, when we cannot add to our treasure of spiritual understanding.

Unnumbered thousands have found that greater responsiveness to good came to them with their study of Christian Science. Many who had never been aware of the least desire to receive of the things of Spirit, or to be taught of God, have found with joy that this childlike attitude of thought has been awakened in them, and have become aware of an ever-increasing desire to know more of God and of man's relationship to Him. Furthermore, they have discovered that this desire is abundantly gratified in a way which satisfies both their reason and their intuition. They have gained the greatest of all gifts—a capacity to apprehend something of spiritual reality—and have begun to understand what the Psalmist meant when he wrote (Psalms 81:10), "Open thy mouth wide, and I will fill it."

As long as one remains in ignorance of the nature of God as Spirit, and of the real man as spiritual and perfect, even the image and likeness of God, as the Scriptures declare him to be, there is little responsiveness to the divine appeal, and therefore little receptivity to spiritual impartations. Christian Science dispels such ignorance by revealing spiritual facts. These facts anyone can grasp for himself through sincere and earnest study. This effort to gain understanding establishes individual at-one-ment with God. It is then gladly recognized that we have nothing whatever to do with making good either omnipresent or self-imparting, for it is already both. All that is necessary is that we ourselves should become receptive to its beneficent influence.

On page 236 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy writes, "Jesus loved little children because of their freedom from wrong and their receptiveness of right;" and on pages 323 and 324, "Willingness to become as a little child and to leave the old for the new, renders thought receptive of the advanced idea." What greater boon could come to us than that this childlike receptivity of good should become ours? Can we think of any way in which our present human experience could be more gladdened and blessed than by such a teachable attitude of thought? No one will deny that the acquisition of any valuable and useful knowledge is delightful. Indeed, some are ready to testify that the happiest time of their lives was their student days. Others who have reached adult years are often inclined to take up some new subjects in an effort to recapture the zest of the learner.

Who then can measure the satisfaction and joy of becoming a student of absolute truth, as presented in Christian Science? One sometimes stands in wonderment and awe before the beauty of the revelation unfolded in this Science. Truly does he who has entered wholeheartedly upon such a quest rejoice "as one that findeth great spoil," for the treasures of true knowledge are daily unfolding to him, and he has begun to apprehend "the deep things of God."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Dickens the Guest

I REMEMBER an occasion on which Lady Waldegrave, being anxious to have Charles Dickens as one of her guests, had persuaded Mr. Bernal Osborne to bring the great novelist to dine, the latter's aversion to society having with difficulty been overcome. A number of very fashionable people were present, and all agog as to how amusing Dickens would be, as is the wont of many of their kind who imagine clever men are going to turn intellectual somersaults in consideration of being dragged into a society which is quite incapable of either understanding or appreciating their genius. In due course Mr. Bernal Osborne and his captive arrived, and we all sat down; but things did not turn out as expected, for the author of "Pickwick" merely uttered a few commonplace remarks and nothing more. Mr. Bernal Osborne said to me afterwards, "I feared this; once he imagines he is being trotted out, he won't say a word."

A short time after Lady Molesworth asked me to dine to meet the same great writer; we were to be but six—our hostess, Mr. Dickens, Lord Torrington, a great musical critic, another literary man, and myself. That evening was one of the most agreeable I have ever known; Dickens simply bubbled over with fun and conversation, talking in a way which resembled nothing so much as some of the best passages in his own books.—From "The Reminiscences of Lady Dorothy Nevill," edited by her son, RALPH NEVILL. (New York: Dutton.)

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Wahre Empfänglichkeit

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

ALS Christus Jesus zu dem um ihn versammelten Volk sagte (Matth. 18, 3): „Es sei denn, daß ihr euch umkehrt und werdet wie die Kinder, so werdet ihr nicht ins Himmelreich kommen", betonte er zweifellos den großen Wert wahrer Empfänglichkeit. Empfänglichkeit ist ja in der Tat eine der Eigenschaften, die die Kindheit so entzückend machen. Es gibt nicht viel, was für den Erwachsenen anregender ist als die intelligente Wißbegierde eines Kindes, sein offensichtliches Verlangen, mehr über die Bedeutung von Umständen und Dingen zu erfahren.

In dem Maße, wie wir werden wie die Kinder, wie der Meister so treffend sagte, werden wir für geistige Wahrheit empfänglich. Es kann einem kein größerer Segen zuteil werden. Die Fähigkeit, zu empfangen, was Gott mitteilt, ist gewiß etwas, was wir über alles schätzen sollten. Ihr Wert ist unschätzbar. Sie gehört der wahren Weisheit an, die köstlicher ist als Perlen. Wenn wir einen Gedankenzustand erreicht haben, wo wir stets bereit sind, uns über Gott belehren zu lassen, ist unser wirkliches Wohlergehen und Vorwärtskommen gesichert.

Einem rechten Antrieb folgen, ist oft der erste Schritt zu wahrer Empfänglichkeit. Selbst wenn wir vorerst noch nicht viel geistige Wahrheit wahrnehmen oder uns keiner großen Empfänglichkeit für sie bewußt sein mögen, können wir uns doch lernbegierig zeigen und aus den uns gebotenen Gelegenheiten, unsere Empfänglichkeit zu erweitern, Nutzen ziehen. Es gibt keinen Augenblick, wo nicht jeder von uns den zum Himmelreich führenden Weg einschlagen kann oder, wenn er ihn schon eingeschlagen hat, wo er nicht seinen Schatz geistigen Verständnisses vermehren kann.

Unzählige Tausende haben gefunden, daß sie durch ihr Ergründen der Christlichen Wissenschaft für das Gute empfänglicher wurden. Viele, die sich nie des geringsten Verlangens bewußt waren, die Dinge des Geistes zu empfangen oder sich über Gott belehren zu lassen, haben mit Freuden gefunden, daß diese kindliche Gesinnung in ihnen geweckt worden ist, und wurden sich eines stets zunehmenden Verlangens bewußt, mehr über Gott und die Beziehung des Menschen zu Ihm zu erfahren. Überdies haben sie entdeckt, daß dieses Verlangen in einer Weise, die sowohl ihre Vernunft als auch ihre Anschauung befriedigt, vollauf zufriedengestellt wird. Sie haben die größte aller Gaben empfangen—die Fähigkeit, etwas von der geistigen Wirklichkeit zu erfassen—und sie verstehen allmählich, was der Psalmist meinte, als er schrieb (Ps. 81, 11): „Tue deinen Mund weit auf, laß mich ihn füllen!"

Solange man in Unkenntnis über das Wesen Gottes und des wirklichen Menschen bleibt und nicht weiß, daß Gott der Geist und der wirkliche Mensch geistig und vollkommen, ja das Bild und Gleichnis Gottes ist, wie die Bibel erklärt, zeigt man der göttlichen Forderung wenig Entgegenkommen und daher wenig Empfänglichkeit für geistige Mitteilungen. Die Christliche Wissenschaft vertreibt solche Unwissenheit dadurch, daß sie geistige Tatsachen enthüllt. Diese Tatsachen kann jedermann durch aufrichtiges und ernstes Studium begreifen. Dieses Trachten nach Verständnis stellt das individuelle Einssein mit Gott her. Dann wird bereitwillig anerkannt, daß wir absolut nichts dazu beizutragen haben, daß das Gute allgegenwärtig wird und sich selber mitteilt; denn beides ist schon geschehen. Wir brauchen nur für ihren wohltätigen Einfluß empfänglich zu werden.

Auf Seite 236 des christlich-wissenschaftlichen Lehrbuchs „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" schreibt Mary Baker Eddy: „Jesus liebte kleine Kinder, weil sie frei vom Unrechten und empfänglich für das Rechte sind." Und auf Seite 323 und 324: „Die Willigkeit, wie ein kleines Kind zu werden und das Alte um des Neuen willen aufzugeben, macht den Gedanken für die vorgeschrittene Idee empfänglich". Könnte uns eine größere Wohltat widerfahren, als daß uns diese kindliche Empfänglichkeit für das Gute zuteil werde? Können wir uns etwas vorstellen, wodurch unser jetziges Leben froher und gesegneter werden könnte als durch eine solche Gelehrigkeit des Denkens? Niemand wird in Abrede stellen, daß die Erwerbung wertvollen und nützlichen Wissens Freude bereitet; ja, manche bezeugen gerne, daß ihre Schulzeit die glücklichste Zeit ihres Lebens war. Andere in gereiftem Alter befassen sich oft gerne mit neuen Fächern, um wieder den Eifer des Lernenden zu bekommen.

Wer kann dann die Befriedigung und die Freude ermessen, ein Schüler der uns in der Christlichen Wissenschaft gebotenen unbedingten Wahrheit zu werden? Zuweilen steht man in Verwunderung und Ehrfurcht vor der Schönheit der in dieser Wissenschaft enthüllten Offenbarung. Wer sich rückhaltlos mit einem solchen Forschen befaßt, freut sich tatsächlich „wie einer, der eine große Beute kriegt"; denn die Schätze wahren Wissens entfalten sich ihm täglich, und er hat begonnen „die Tiefen der Gottheit" zu verstehen.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Buddy Sweeps the Leaves

THE leaves were all over the lawn, piling up in the drive, creeping over the flower-beds, like an army advancing in serried ranks of red and gold and brown. Buddy and the broom and I were attempting to rout them. The broom drove them back and Buddy rushed, barking, into the fray. The wind gathered the leaves together again and resumed the attack. And all the while they laughed with their dry, rustling laughter, and the broom chuckled as it scraped over the gravel. It was a battle of voices. The sibilant whispering of the leaves was in combat with the austere humor of the broom, and Buddy lent vociferous accompaniment.

Now, the systematic way to clear leaves from a garden is to brush them into neat little heaps and remove them before they can accumulate. But there is something bewitching about leaf-sweeping, something which makes a journey to the bottom of the garden with a leaf-crowned wheelbarrow an occupation of no attraction—particularly when you are sweeping in company with a small black dog. He would get in the way of the broom, and invariably it bowled him over. His stout little legs were rolled up in the air and he was immersed in a sea of red and gold. It did not daunt him—that momentary defeat. He was on his feet again instantly, with all his Scottish pluck driving him to resume the attack. He would bark joyously and grasp the twigs of the witch-broom in his strong white teeth. And by that time the leaves would be all over the place again, with a generous portion of them clinging to Buddy's rough coat.

When the pile of leaves in the drive had been gathered into something resembling a heap, the journey to the leaf-mound could no longer be delayed. Any progress with an overladen wheelbarrow was hampered by Buddy's determination to provide a fitting guard-of-honor for the march. His tail erect, like a bravely carried banner, he strode solemnly in front of the barrow. It was quite easy to imagine that, somewhere, a band was playing suitable music. You felt that you should bow and smile to the right and left as the beech-trees lined your route.

And then Buddy stopped. He stopped right in front of the wheelbarrow and held it up as sharply as any traffic policeman—and barked for a stone. Any mention of his duty as a guard-of-honor or of the importance of emptying the wheelbarrow made no impression on him. He was tired of being an escort and he wanted to play.

There was a nice round stone nestling in the beech-mast, and it could go whirling through the little wood, over the lawn, back to the drive. It would also give the wheelbarrow time to be emptied comfortably before Buddy demanded more stones. The stone went; after it went Buddy: and the wheelbarrow resumed its progress.

There is something about a leaf-mound, even as there is something about leaf-sweeping, which is definitely bewitching. No other resting-place and no other occupation give quite that scope for dreams. Down go the leaves, gold over bronze, into the nice little hollow prepared for them. Down go the leaves, and with them all the sweetness of the summer, going into store. All the wind and the rain and sunlight, all the budding and the breaking into leaf, all the ripeness and the richness—are going back into the warm brown soil to make the rich mold which will, next year or the year after, yield up their goodness again in your flower-beds.

It was a long time before the empty wheelbarrow, without any fanfares or blowing of trumpets, returned for another neat pile of leaves. But where were they? Over the gravel, over the lawn, the red and gold leaves were scattered. The tidy heap was demolished, desolated and laid low. In the middle of the drive sat Buddy. In the middle of what had once been a golden pinnacle of leaves sat a small black dog with a round white stone. He was looking as if he thought leaf-sweeping was a silly business, particularly when there were prickly brooms to attack him. Buddy had, definitely, gone over to the other camp.

Bonfires

LIKE silver pillars that uphold
A canopy of fretted gold,
The birches glimmer through the mist;
But, dancing on the smouldering pyres
Of fallen leaves, are mocking fires,
Amber and amethyst.

While ancient sycamores and oaks
Still clutch their frayed and faded cloaks,
So soon to vanish in the flare,
Exultantly the shrill flames sing,
Snapping their fingers as they spring
High in the frosty air.

H. E. HOLLAND

Fall Ploughing

YOUR sturdy horses, bays, with flowing manes,
Traverse the leveled stubble of the ground;
The plow-share, brilliant in the autumn sun,
Cleaving the furrow through the mellow loam.
Across the slope and back, across and back,
Spanning the boundaries of the fertile tract;
From dawn to dark the bay's broad withers strain
Against the harness straps; the driver's hands
Taut on the lines to guide the double team.
At noon they drowse an hour in the shade
Of cottonwoods, that mark the dwelling spot
Of some pioneer whose plow first broke the sod;
And since whose time, the rugged, silent field
Gives promise, yearly, of a worthy yield.

B. B. COOPER

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Listed Stock Quotations •

Upswing in Stock Values Continues, and Volume Is Heavy

• **Commodity and Money Markets**

Most Attention Is Attracted To Leading Steels

By Forrest Price

They are still buying 'em.

For a short session it was a busy market.

Total trading for the day amounted to about 1,450,000 shares.

The steel shares and their cousins attracted most attention.

U. S. Steel common and preferred established new highs for the year.

Bethlehem Steel also moved to new high ground by an advance of more than 2 points.

Others of this group to make good gains include Inland Steel, Colorado Fuel & Iron, Spang Chalfont, U. S. Pipe & Foundry, and Youngstown Sheet.

Other stocks prominent in today's rise were Atlas Tack, du Pont, Penney, Pittsburgh & West Virginia, Homestake, Mack Truck, Case and Western Union.

Radio B got up about 4 points on top of its previous big gains. Announcement today by President David Sarnoff that the directors had decided to sell the corporation's holdings in the English Musical Industries company helped to boost Radio's price.

In the bond department some issues went to the highest for the year and others closed at the highest for the week. Secondary rails were the most prominent gainers. The Van Sweringen railroad issues were particularly strong. U. S. Governments moved narrowly as usual. The foreign government loans ruled steady.

The commodities did not do much. The grains were irregularly narrow. Cotton was quiet and steady.

The week has been one of constructive developments. Business news of a favorable character was outstanding. In fact there has been nothing in a long time of unfavorable nature important enough to give the bears a peg to hang their hides on.

Consequently there was very little short covering and much buying, the heaviest in a long period. The fact is the cards appear to be stacked against the bears. There are so many legal restrictions in both buying and selling that the market just trudges along under its own power.

Professional tape watchers have had a hard time making a living. The in-and-out trader, who used to "scalp" the market by taking a profit of a fraction to a point or so and then waiting to get in again at a lower price, is just out of luck.

That's because of the steady upswing of the market with scarcely a breathing spell.

New Life Insurance Rises 4.9 Per Cent

NEW YORK, Nov. 16 (AP)—A gain of 4.9 per cent in new life insurance production in October over the like month last year is reported by the Association of Life Insurance Presidents.

The total new business of all classes was $728,438,000 against $694,718,000 in October, 1934. September's new business amounted to $573,481,000.

For the first 10 months the production was 3.4 per cent greater than for the like period last year.

Markets at a Glance

By the Associated Press

New York

Stocks: Firm; steels and specialties extend rise.

Bonds: Steady; secondary rails higher.

Curb: Mixed; profit-taking stems advance.

Foreign exchanges: Quiet; variations narrow.

Cotton: Lower; local and southern hedge selling.

Sugar: Quiet; trade buying.

Foreign

Paris—Prices held steady on the Bourse today with some gains being registered on the continued favorable reaction to the Wall Street advance and the easing tension over French budgetary prospects. The market closed firm.

Berlin — Profit-taking depressed prices on the Boerse today but the closing was generally steady.

London—Closed.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Wheat Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
Dec.	.96⅝	.96¾	.94⅞	.96⅜	+⅛
May	.97⅜	.97½	.95⅞	.97⅛	+¼
July	.89¾	.90½	.89⅞	.90	+⅝
	Corn				
Dec.	.60⅜	.60¾	.59⅞	.60⅜	..
May	.59⅞	.60	.59⅜	.59¾	..
July	.60¾	.60⅞	.60⅜	.60¾	..
	Oats				
Dec.	.27¼	.27½	.26⅞	.27	−⅛
May	.28⅞	.29¼	.28¾	.28⅞	+⅛

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16 (AP)—The position of the Treasury on Nov. 14 was: Receipts, $8,695,198; expenditures, $16,696,998; balance, $1,476,755,138. Customs receipts for the month, $13,825,756. Receipts for the fiscal year (since July 1), $1,369,015,257; expenditures, $2,918,454,288 (including $1,304,231,380 of emergency expenditures); excess of expenditures, $1,549,439,031. Gross debt, $29,551,308,658, a decrease of $4,195,443 under the previous day. Gold assets, $9,755,293,928.

Ensley Rail Mill Resumes

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—The Ensley rail mill of the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Company resumed operation Nov. 7, J. L. Perry, president, announced shortly after receiving a contract from the Louisville & Nashville Railroad for 20,000 tons of steel rail. Mr. Perry said the order increased the rail plant's backlog to 33,000 tons, and was sufficient for a run of about 8½ weeks. This will give employment to 1400 men.

Railroad Car Building

CLEVELAND (AP)—Daily Metal Trade says that prospective railroad car building, repair and replacements over the next few months "is serving to inspire new enthusiasm among producers of heavy steel products." The publication estimated that leading carriers are considering the purchase of repair of over 100,000 units.

Colonial Beacon Oil Prices

NEW YORK (AP)—Colonial Beacon Oil Co., effective Nov. 16, has raised the tank car price of its standard grade of fuel oil at New York from 3.625 cents to 3.875 cents a gallon. Effective on Monday the company will advance the tank car price of its general line of fuel oils ¼ cents a gallon at various marketing areas.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1935 High	1935 Low	Range Low	Div. in $		High	Low	Last Nov. 16	Last Nov. 15
50	32	1.20		Abraham & Str	50	50	50	50
74¾	31	2f		Acme Steel	74½	74½	74½	74¾
9¾	4¼	..		Adams Express	9⅝	9¼	9½	9½
33¾	28	2		Adams Millis	34	34	34	33¾
18⅞	8	..		Addressograph	19⅛	18⅝	19⅛	19⅛
8⅝	4½	..		Advance Rumely	8⅝	8	8	8
173	81¾	.60		Affiliated Prod	173	173	173	173
104⅜	31	3f		Air Reduction	104⅜	103⅝	104⅜	104⅜
170½	135	5		Airway Elec App	170½	169¾	170½	169
13¾	6¼	.60f		Alaska-Juneau	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	13⅝
6⅝	3	..		Alleghany Pr pf (h)	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝	6⅝
25½	3¾	..		Alleghany Corp (h)	25½	24½	25½	24½
2⅜	1⅜	..		Allegh pf ww xxx(h)	2⅜	2½	2⅜	2⅜
8⅝	1¾	..		Alleghany pf xw (h)	8⅝	8½	8½	8⅝
125	6	..		Alleghany Steel	9	8½	9	8⅝
122½	7	..		Allied Chem	209¾	209¼	209¾	209½
3⅛	..	..		Allied Chem pf	165¼	164	164½	163½
12	..	..		Allied Stores	126⅜	126½	126⅜	126⅝
14	1	..		Allis Chalmers	8¼	7⅞	8¼	7¾
49	5	..		Alpha Port Cem	36½	35⅞	36	36
21⅝	..	..		Allied Stores pf	19⅜	19¼	19⅜	19½
48½	2	..		Amal Leather	73½	73½	73½	73½
41½	2	..		Amerada	31¼	31¼	31½	31¼
13½	..	..		Am Ag Ch Del	78	74½	74½	75¾
6½	..	..		Am Bank Note	51½	51½	51½	52
72	6	.80		Am Crystal Sug	46	45¾	45¾	46¼
21	..	..		Am Crys Sug 1st pf	16⅜	16	16	15¾
110	7	.80		Am Brake S&F	84⅞	82¾	84⅞	82½
110	41	..		Am Brake S&F pf	40	39⅝	39⅞	40
151¾	7	..		Am Can	128	127¾	127½	..
10	..	..		Am Can pf	144	143¾	143¾	144⅞
25½	..	..		Am Car & Fdry	157	157	157	157
66	31	..		Am Car & F pf	28¾	28⅛	28½	28
2⅜	..	..		Am Chicle	63¾	62	62¾	61½
22½	..	..		Am Colortype	91	91	91	90½
7⅜	..	..		Am Com Alcohol	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	8
3⅝	..	..		Am Encaustic T (h)	32¾	31¼	31⅝	32
2	..	..		Am & For Pow	2¼	1¾	2¼	1¾
12	..	..		Am & For Pow pf	7¾	7½	7½	7
3⅞	..	..		Am & For Pow 6	30⅞	28½	30⅞	29½
28	..	..		Am & For Pw 2pf	25½	24½	25½	24¾
8	..	..		Am Hide & Lui pf	12½	12¼	12½	12
2	..	..		Am Hide & L n	34½	34	34½	35¾
7¾	2.40	..		Am Home Pr	4⅝	4½	4⅝	4⅝
1⅞	..	..		Am Ice	37⅝	37⅜	37⅝	36⅞
9	..	..		Am International	10¾	10½	10¾	10¾
32	..	..		Am Locomotive	24	22¾	24	24
4¼	.80	..		Am Loco pf	70½	69¼	70½	69
13½	..	..		Am Mach & Met	11¼	10⅞	11	11
18½	.80	..		Am Metal	29½	28⅞	29⅛	29¼
9¾	2	..		Am Mach & Fy	32⅞	32⅜	32⅝	32⅞
89¾	1¼b	..		Am Power & Lt	4¾	4⅜	4⅝	4⅝
10½	1½b	..		Am P&L 5% pf	39	38¾	38¾	38¾
15¾	..	..		Am P&L 6% pf	44¾	44	44¾	44
66	5	..		Am Rolling Mill	32⅜	31½	32⅜	31½
4½	..	..		Am Safety Razor	95	95	95	94½
31⅜	..	..		Am Smelt & Ref	18	17¾	17⅞	17¾
63	3f	..		Am Smelt & R pf	59⅞	59¼	59½	59
72½	5	..		Am Smelt & R pf	141	141	141	140¾
74¾	5	..		Am Tobacco	71¼	71¼	71¼	74
8	..	..		Am Tobacco B	102	102	102	101¾
88	2	..		Am Steel Fdries	105½	105½	105½	105
23½	2f	..		Am Steel & P pf	23⅜	23¾	23¾	23½
60⅝	2	..		Am Stores	106¼	106¼	106¼	..
140	12⅝	7		Am Sugar Ref	35¾	35½	35⅝	35¾
98⅝	9	7		Am Sug Ref pf	57	55¾	57	57½
6¾	2½	..		Am Tel & Tel	138	138	138	138
9	1	..		Am Type Fdrs (h)	149½	149¼	149½	149¼
11½	1	..		Am Typ F pf (h)	4½	4½	4½	4½
1	..	..		Am Sum Tob	25¼	25¼	25¼	25½
4⅞	..	..		Am Wat W&E	27½	27½	27½	27¾
35½	..	..		Am Woolen	20¾	20½	20¾	20¼
9⅝	..	..		Am Woolen pf	9⅝	9½	9⅝	9⅝
3	..	..		Am Writ Pap (h)	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
8	..	..		Am Zinc Lead&S	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
16½	..	..		Anaconda Cop	44¾	43¾	44¼	43½
10⅞	.60	..		Anaconda Wire	22½	22	22⅜	22¼
36	1f	..		Anchor Cap	34½	33½	33⅝	34
14	7	..		Archer Daniels	16	15⅞	16	15⅝
97	7	..		Archer Dan pf	46½	46	46½	46¼
7	7	..		Armour Del pf	120	120	120	..
5⅝	6	..		Armour Ill	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	..
8½	..	..		Armour Ill pr pf	4¾	4⅝	4¾	4⅝
4	..	..		Arnold Constable	66	66	66	65½
4¾	1f	..		Armstrong Cork	8¼	7¾	8¼	7¾
1	..	..		Asso Dry Goods	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜	4⅜
48	..	..		Asso Dry B 2pf	17¼	16¼	17¼	16
29¾	.50b	..		Asso Oil	90	90	90	..
35¾	2b	..		Atchison T&SF	38¼	38	38	..
66	5	..		Atchison pf	53½	52⅝	53½	52⅝
19½	..	..		Atl Coast Line	86	85¾	86	86
3	..	..		Atl Gulf & W I	28¼	27¾	27¾	27¾
8	..	..		Atl Gulf&WI pf	6¾	6⅝	6¾	6½
1	..	..		Atl Refining	9¾	9¾	9¾	9½
15	..	..		Atlas Tack	25½	24¾	24⅝	25¼
5½	..	..		Auburn Auto	15½	14⅜	15	13½
37	..	..		Austin Nichols	37⅜	37	37	37½
2¾	..	..		Aviation Corp Del	10	9¼	10	9¼
					4	3⅝	3⅞	4

6⅝	1½	..		Baldwin Loco (h)	3	2⅞	3	2⅞
28½	7½	..		Baldwin Loco pf (h)	29	28⅜	29	28¼
18	7½	..		Balt & Ohio	15⅝	15⅜	15½	15½
23	9⅛	..		Balt & Ohio pf	20	19¾	19⅞	19¼
49½	36⅛	2½		Bangor & Aroos	44	44	44	44½
115	106¼	7		Bangor & Ar pf	114	114	114	114
15¼	3¾	..		Barker Bros	15	14¼	14¾	14⅞
55	37½	1f		Barnsdall A	52¾	52¾	52¾	53
12	5⅞	60f		Barnsdall A	12½	11¾	12½	11⅞
20	4	.50b		Beatrice Cream	20¼	19¾	19¾	20
108½	100½	7		Beatrice C pf	107	106	106	106
95	49½	3f		Beech-Nut Pack	90½	88½	89¾	90½
14¾	11⅜	1		Belding Hem	14¾	14½	14¾	14¾
2⅛	11⅞	.25b		Bendix Aviation	22⅛	21¾	21⅞	21⅞
19⅜	15½	1½		Beneficial Ind Ln	19	18¾	18⅞	18¾
57⅛	34	2		Best & Co	57¾	57	57¼	57
45¾	21⅜	..		Bethlehem Steel	50¾	48¼	50½	47¾
121	55¾	1¾		Beth Steel pf	121¾	120½	121½	121
27½	14¾	..		Bigelow Sanford	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	27
17	9⅝	..		Blaw Knox	17	16¾	16⅞	17
59⅞	34⅝	3		Bohn Alum & Br	52⅞	51⅞	52⅜	52⅜
47¾	38¾	2f		Bon Ami B	41½	41½	41½	41½
27¾	21	1.60		Borden	27⅜	27	27⅜	27⅝
65¼	28¼	1		Borg Warner	62½	61½	62	62½
55⅝	24½	2		Briggs Mfg	52⅞	51¼	51¾	52½
16½	8½	.40		Bridgeport Brass	16	15⅞	15⅞	15⅝
41⅜	30⅝	2f		Bristol Myers	46¾	46¼	46½	46¾
46¾	36⅛	3		Brooklyn Man T	32⅞	32⅜	32⅝	32¾
71½	43	2		Brooklyn Un Gas	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¼
9½	3⅜	..		Brunswick Balke	56	54¾	56	55¼
8	4¼	..		Bucyrus Erie	9½	9¼	9½	9
15	8¼	..		Bucyrus E cv pf	7	7	7	7
1⅜	¼	N		Budd Mfg rts	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13¾
8	3¼	..		Budd Mfg	1⅜	1¼	1¼	1¼
72	23	..		Budd Mfg pf	8	7⅞	8	7¾
21½	8	..		Budd Wheel	73	72½	73	72
23⅞	8¼	..		Bullard	12¾	12	12¼	11⅞
11	3¾	..		Bulova Watch	23¼	23½	24⅛	23⅜
9⅞	3	..		Burns Bros A (h)	11¾	10½	11¾	10½
27⅜	13¼	.60f		Burns Bros pf (h)	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
23¼	1⅛	..		Burroughs Add	7½	7¼	7¾	7½
140	12⅜	7		Butte Cop & Zinc	27	26¾	27	26¾
1¾	..	..		Butterick (h)	2½	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
20⅝	11⅜	..		Byers	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
61¾	32	..		Byers pf	19	18⅝	19	18⅝
					59½	59½	59½	59½

42½	30½	1½		Calif Packing	38⅜	37⅜	37¾	37⅝
6⅜	2½	..		Calumet & Hecla	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
33⅜	1½	1		Campbell Wy&C	30½	29⅝	29⅝	30½
16⅝	8⅛	..		Canada Dry	13¾	13⅜	14	13½
13¾	8⅜	..		Canadian Pacific	12	11½	11½	11½
40¼	30	2		Cannon Mills	38½	38⅛	38½	..
110½	45⅜	..		Case Threshing	111¼	110	110⅜	109¾
126½	83½	..		Case Thresh pf	126	126	126	..
60	36½	1f		Caterpillar Trac	59⅞	58¾	58¾	59½
35⅜	19½	..		Celanese Corp	29½	28¼	29¼	28½
12⅜	2¼	1½		Central Aguirre	27½	27⅛	27½	28
63⅜	38¾	4		Century Ribbon	8¾	8¾	8¾	9
8⅛	3⅝	..		Cerro de Pasco	58¼	58⅛	58⅛	58
68	23	..		Certain-Teed	8⅛	8	8	7¾
16	4⅜	..		Checker Cab Mfg	67¾	67½	67¾	67¼
52¼	37½	2.80		Chesapeake Corp	17¾	17¾	17¾	16
2	1	..		Che & Ohio	55⅛	55	55	55½
2¼	⅝	..		Chi&RIP pf (h)	52½	52	52½	52
4½	1¾	..		Chi&GtWest (h)	1½	1½	1½	..
35	15¾	..		Chi&GtW pf (h)	1½	1½	1½	..
3	¼	1f		Chi Mail Order	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	2⅞
4½	¾	..		Chi Mil & St P (h)	34	33½	33⅝	33¾
58	13⅜	..		Chi M&St P pf (h)	1¾	1½	1¾	1
10⅝	3⅜	..		Chi & North (h)	2	2	2	1⅞
13	4⅛	..		Chi & Nwest pf (h)	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
2⅝	⅝	..		Chi Pneu Tool	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	5¼
4⅛	1⅜	..		Chi R I P (h)	12¾	12½	12⅝	12⅜
30	25	2		ChiRI&P 7(h)	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	1¼
7⅛	2½	..		Chickasha Cot O	2¾	2¾	2¾	2½
73½	72½	..		Childs Co	27¼	27	27¼	..
89⅞	31	3		Cocoa-Cola n w i	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5
24⅞	12	2		Chrysler	73⅜	72½	73⅜	..
5¾	3¼	..		City Ice & Fuel	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	89
26⅜	12¼	.80		City Stores	16⅜	16¼	16¼	16½
31	20	..		Clark Equip	5½	4⅞	5½	..
295	161⅞	8		Cluett Peabody	23	23	23	23½
19¼	15½	.50f		Coca-Cola	33	31	33	30½
108½	100½	7		Colgate-Palm-P	290	290	290	..
95	69¾	7		Collins & Aikman	18¼	17¾	18	17½
5½	2	.50b		Collins & A pf	38¼	38⅛	38½	38½
28½	5	..		Colo F & Ir (h)	107¾	107½	107¾	107½
2	1	..		Colo Fuel pf (h)	4	3¾	4	3¾
15¾	3⅜	.20b		Colo & So Inf	21¾	20	21½	20
90	35½	6		Columbia Gas	15½	14½	15½	14½
101¼	87	4f		Columbia G vtc	14¾	14¾	14⅝	14¼
58	39½	2½		Columbian C vtc N	89	88¾	88¾	89
72	56¼	2.80f		Comm Credit	97	96¾	96¾	96
115½	111	6		Comm Inv Tr	47	46¾	47½	47½
105	97⅞	4¼		Comm I Tr cv pf	62	61½	62	61⅝
23⅞	16½	.60f		Comm I Tr 6½%	112	112	112	112
3	¾	..		Comm Solvents	101	100⅜	101	100⅝
71	29⅛	3		Comwlth & So	22½	21⅝	21⅝	21⅜
119½	110	5½		Comwlth & S 6pf	2½	2⅜	2½	2½
10	5⅜	..		Com Cred pf	64¾	64	64	64
41⅝	27	1.60		Conde Nast Pub	110	110	110	110½
49	16	..		Congoleum Nairn	9¼	9	9¼	..
7½	3¼	..		Conn Ry & Lt	42½	41⅝	42½	41⅝
22½	14¼	1½g		Consol Film Ind	18	17	17½	18½
10	7	..		Consol Film I pf	5½	5½	5½	5⅞
21¼	15⅞	1		Consol Cigar	19¾	19½	19¾	19¾
105	72½	5		Consol Gas	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
4⅛	1½	..		Consol Gas pf	105	104½	105	105
10½	6½	25b		Consol Laundries	3½	3½	3½	3½
1⅛	⅛	..		Consol Oil	9¾	9½	9¾	9½
82	69	6½		Consol Textile	¾	¾	¾	¾
18¾	8¾	..		Cons Cig pnf ww	74½	74½	74½	..
4	2⅜	..		Container A	18⅜	18	18⅜	18
9¾	4½	..		Container B	8¼	8¼	8¼	8
1⅜	⅜	..		Cont Baking A	9¾	8¾	9¼	8
67¾	46¼	4		Cont Baking B	1⅞	1¼	1⅞	1⅝
97½	62¾	3		Cont Baking pf	67	65	67	64½
18	7	1.05b		Cont Da Fibre	97¾	97	97¼	97
44	28⅞	1.20f		Cont Insurance	17¾	17⅜	17¾	17¾
2	¾	..		Cont Motors	44	43½	44	44
27½	15½	.62½b		Cont Oil	1⅝	1½	1⅝	1⅝
60¾	41¾	3		Corn Exchange	28¼	27	28¼	27
78⅝	60	3		Corn Products	60¾	60½	60½	60½
6⅞	4⅛	..		Coty	73	72⅝	73	72¾
39⅞	35⅞	2f		Cream of Wheat	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	5¾
17⅜	11¾	.25b		Crosley Radio	37¼	37¼	37¼	37¼
68½	23½	1f		Crown Cork & S	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼
7½	3½	..		Crown Zeller vtc	48¾	48	48½	48
29¼	14	..		Crucible Steel	6¾	6¼	6⅝	6¾
95	47½	.50g		Crucible Steel pf	28⅝	28½	28⅝	28¼
1⅜	1	..		Cuba Co	95	95	95	93½
8½	5½	..		Cuban Am Sug	1¼	1⅛	1¼	1⅛
40½	40½	..		Cuban Am S pf	6½	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
85½	64½	..		Cudahy Packing	65½	64½	65½	..
40½	40¼	..		CurtissPublshing	40¼	40¼	40¼	40½
68½	23½	1f		Curtis Pub pf	19¼	18¾	18⅞	19¼
161½	101½	..		Curtiss-Wright	101¾	101½	101⅝	101½
3	2⅛	..		Curtiss-Wright A	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	2
8⅜	8¼	..			8⅜	8¼	8⅜	8⅜

58¾	22¾	..		Deere & Co	58⅝	57¾	58⅜	59
28	19	1.10g		Deere & Co pf	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	27¼
43½	23½	..		Del & Hudson	36½	36	36½	36½
19⅛	11	..		Del Lack & W	18⅞	18¾	18⅞	18⅞
4¾	1½	..		Denver R G pf (h)	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	3⅜

14	6¼	..		Hamilton Watch	14½	14½	14½	14
105	63	..		Hamilton W pf	105	105	105	105
27¾	16	1		Harbison W	28¼	28	28¼	27½
6½	1⅜	..		Hayes Body	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
117½	85	5		Hazel Atlas	115	115	115	114
90	71	3f		Hercules Motors	32½	31¾	32½	31¾
128	122	7		Hercules Powder	87¾	87½	87¾	87¼
141¾	73¼	3		Hercules Powder pf	126½	126½	126½	126
118	104	4f		Hershey Choc	87¾	87¼	87¾	87¼
25⅝	5⅜	..		Hershey Choc pf	113½	113½	113½	113
11	6⅝	.50		Holland Furnaces	9	8¾	9	8⅞
412	338	12f		Hollander	25	24½	25	24½
28¼	61	..		Homestake Min	405	400	405	402
4⅜	1½	..		Houdaille Her B	4¼	4	4¼	4
56	43	3f		Houston Oil vtc n	65	65	65	64
17½	6¼	..		Howe Sound	55	54½	55	54⅝
3⅞	¾	..		Hudson Motor	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	18⅝
				Hupp Motors	2⅞	2¾	2¾	2¾

17¾	9½	..		Ill Central	16⅜	16⅜	16½	16⅜
25	15	..		Ill Central pf	25	25	25	25
57½	40	4		Ill Central LL	53	52½	53	53
3½	2¼	..		Indian Refining	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
36⅜	23½	1.68		Indus Rayon	31⅜	31½	31⅜	31⅜
12½	6½	2		Ingersoll-Rand	117	117	117	117½
104⅞	46¼	2f		Inland Steel	108	104¾	106	104½
8⅜	2½	..		Inspiration Cop	6¼	6¼	6¼	6½
6⅞	4	.15		Insuranshare Md	6½	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
23⅝	8¾	..		Interboro R T (h)	2	1½	2	1⅞
2	1½	..		Intercon Rub	18½	18	18	18¼
11¼	4	..		Interlake Iron	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
5	2	..		Int Agr Corp	11	10⅞	10⅞	11
187	147¼	..		Int Business M	3¼	3¼	3¼	3½
28	21½	.20		Int Carriers	182	181¼	181¾	180½
36⅞	22⅞	..		Int Cement	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜	7⅜
65⅝	24½	.60		Int Harvester	38⅞	35⅞	36	36¼
152	135	7		Int Harvester pf	64¾	63¾	64⅛	64¼
4¾	1¼	..		Int Hydroelec	147⅛	142⅞	147⅛	..
23⅞	11⅛	..		Int Mercn Marine	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	3⅝
31¼	22¼	.75b		Int Nickel	37¾	37¼	37¾	37¾
1⅝	⅝	..		Int Pap&Pow A	37⅞	37⅝	37⅞	37⅝
3⅜	1⅜	..		Int Pap&Pow B	2⅝

Business and Industry

Economist Sees 'Convincing Quality' in Current Recovery

Commerce and Finance

Utilities Act To Avoid Penalties Under New Law

By Harold M. Fleming
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 16—A number of changes in management or stock ownership have been made recently presumably in connection with the new legislation. The Cities Service Company has taken over the fiscal agency of the Henry L. Doherty Company which formerly served the companies of the system in their financing.

It has also repurchased from Henry L. Doherty the 1,000,000 shares of special voting stock sold to him in 1928 by the stockholders to enable him to kep control of the system out of banking hands. It thereby avoids the risk of being an "intermediate holding company."

Voting Stock Sold

The United States & International Securities Corporation has sold 3700 shares of voting stock of United Light & Power Co., thereby reducing its interest to 9.95 per cent of the votes. By the terms of the law, 10 per cent voting stock ownership automatically makes the holder a "holding company." For the same reason distribution of the United Founders' dominant interest in United States Electric Power Corporation to stockholders is being considered.

New Lobbying Law

Distribution by Niagara Shares Corporation to its stockholders of the voting control of the investment banking firm of Schoellkopf, Hutton & Pomeroy, Inc., is also being proposed, in order to cut off the corporate relation between the utility company and the bankers and thereby allow the latter legally to continue the financing of public utilities.

Another difficulty which the companies face in the Utility Act is the new set of rules about lobbying. Section 121 makes it unlawful for any utility company employee to "present, advocate, or oppose any matter affecting any registered holding company" before Congress or either of the two commissions administering the new law without filing a statement of the subject matter and the amount of compensation he receives. The SEC is now drawing up the forms for the information to be given under this legal innovation, which will affect not only the regular paid lobbyist but the engineer testifying on minor details of power operations.

TVA and PWA in Court

The Utilities Act is not the only one with which managements are now concerned. A Federal Court decision in Alabama held the TVA act unconstitutional, but this was reversed by the Federal Court of Appeals in New Orleans. The Supreme Court has granted petition for a writ of certiorari to review the New Orleans decision. The case should come before it this month and arguments will probably be presented in December.

The utilities are also seeking to bring to a Supreme Court decision the system of PWA loans and grants to municipalities to build light and power systems in competition with existing privately owned systems. Attempting at first to restrain the cities, they met with no success and were advised to turn their attack against Ickes and the PWA and present it at the Circuit Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia.

Approximately 200 such cases have been taken to court by the utilities, involving the outlay of around $60,000,000 for municipal plants, and at least 17 such cases are now pending in the District of Columbia. There is a possibility that one of these cases may reach the Supreme Court sometime after the turn of the year.

Alabama Bank Deposits Rise 17½ P. C. Over 1934

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 16—Mr. J. H. Williams, state superintendent of banks, said that better business conditions in general were indicated by a 17½ per cent increase in bank deposits in Alabama State banks on Sept. 30, as compared with the same date last year.

Deposits in the 149 state banks and 16 branch banks totaled more than $62,000,000, as compared with $53,000,000 in 1934.

Atlas Corporation

Dividend No. 25 on Preference Stock

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a dividend of 75c per share for the quarter ending November 30, 1935, has been declared on the $3 Preference Stock, Series A, of Atlas Corporation, payable December 2, 1935, to holders of such stock of record at the close of business on November 20, 1935.

WALTER A. PETERSON, *Treasurer.*

November 14, 1935.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

in the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

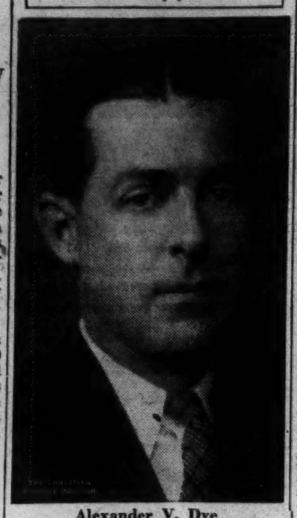
Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no Stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Wherever you live, you can open an account and deposit your savings by mail. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Charlestown Five Cents Savings Bank	Nov. 20
Blackstone Savings Bank	Nov. 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Dec. 2
Franklin Savings Bank	Dec. 2
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Dec. 2
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Dec. 10
Home Savings Bank	Dec. 10
Union Savings Bank	Dec. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Dec. 10
Dorchester Savings Bank	Dec. 16
East Boston Savings Bank	Dec. 16
Eliot Savings Bank	Dec. 16
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Dec. 16
Wildey Savings Bank	Dec. 16
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Nov. 20
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Nov. 20
Cambridge Savings Bank	Dec. 2
Lynn Institution for Savings	Dec. 2
Medford Savings Bank	Dec. 2
Somerville Savings Bank	Dec. 2
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Dec. 7
Brookline Savings Bank	Dec. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Dec. 10
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	Dec. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Dec. 16

Federal Appointee



Alexander V. Dye
Selected to Head the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce

Alexander V. Dye Is Appointed New Trade Bureau Head

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16—Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau has announced that Alexander V. Dye, the Commerce Department's attaché at Buenos Aires, has been selected as head of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, with the approval of President Roosevelt. Mr. Dye, who succeeds Dr. Claudius T. Murchison, now president of the Cotton Textile Institute, will take up his duties as soon as he winds up his affairs at his present post.

Dr. Dye was born in Flora, Ill., in 1876. He graduated with the degrees of A. B. and A. M. from William Jewell College and received his doctor's degree at the University of Leipzig, Ger. From 1904 to 1909, he was professor of modern languages at William Jewell College, but retired in 1909 to enter the consular service and accept the Mexican post, where he remained for four years. From 1915 to 1917, he was assistant general manager of the Phelps Dodge Corporation. From 1917, to 1919, he served as special assistant to the Department of State and was representative of the War Trade Board at Norway.

Subsequent activities were as follows: London representative of the American International Corporation, 1919-1921; United States Trade Commissioner, London, 1921 - 1923; American Commercial Attaché, Mexico City, Mexico 1923-1926; same assignment at Buenos Aires since 1926. United States delegate to International Commercial Conference, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 1927; United States delegate Sixth International Refrigeration Congress, Buenos Aires, 1932.

Mr. Dye is also affiliated with numerous organizations. In 1919, he was decorated by the Order of St. Olav (Norway). He is a Fellow in the American Geographical Society and member of the Sons of the American Revolution and Phi Gamma Delta fraternity. He also has membership in the Masonic fraternity and the Rotary Club of Buenos Aires. He has contributed many articles on trade and economic subjects. Mr. and Mrs. Dye have two children.

Too Many Gasoline Stands, Says Expert

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 16 (AP)—There are too many filling stations, Howard T. Lewis, professor of marketing at Harvard University, told the Division of Marketing at the American Petroleum Institute convention.

"From Jan. 1, 1930, to July 1, 1934, the number of stations company-owned, operated and supplied 100 per cent increased some 40 per cent, in spite of a reduction in perstation volume of over 16 per cent," said Mr. Lewis.

"It has been said that no station can break even on less than approximately 8500 gallons a month.

"The industry finds itself in the rather embarrassing position of criticising stipper wells for producing oil at cost in excess of what is said to be a fair figure and 10 turning around and operating integrated stations of which the cost of operation, if the evidence is to be believed, was often substantially above that at which many independent stations were apparently able to operate."

Southern Textile Leader Would Like NRA Revived

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Nov. 16—"I still believe in the soundness of the NRA. I would like to see its principles revived on a basis of voluntary self-government," declared B. B. Gossett, one of the South's leading textile manufacturers, in addressing the Piedmont section of the American Association of Textile Chemists at the Charlotte Hotel here.

He said that the plan of voluntary self-government can be developed by the industry's trade associations and made effective by the Federal Trade Commission through the setting up of a code of fair trade practices.

Chester L. Eddy of Travers Rest, S. C., was elected chairman for the coming year.

Mr. Gossett said that for 15 years the industry's fundamental weakness has been "a tremendous overcapacity," which with resultant overproduction had brought about the ruinous losses for the industry prior to the cotton textile code.

"The real solution of our trouble," he continued, "is to bring about some semblance of balance between production and consumption."

First Normal Rise In Business in Six Years, Says Ayres

CLEVELAND, Nov. 16 (AP)—Col. Leonard P. Ayres, economist, observed today in the business bulletin of the Cleveland Trust Company that business experienced this fall a normal seasonal increase in volume for the first time in six years.

He said the "convincing quality" of the improvement is due to "growing confidence" rather than "tentative optimism."

Many Helpful Factors

"The crops are better this year," the bulletin said. "Retail trade has improved. There is more construction. Industrial output is advancing. There is an encouraging increase in the volume of railroad freight loadings."

Concerning increased profits in relation to output volume, Colonel Ayres said, "Apparently industry and business in general have utilized the long depression period to effect economies and to perfect more efficient methods of operation so that they are now able to make relatively small increases in the volume of their operations produce much more than corresponding gains in profit margins."

Industrial corporations, Colonel Ayres said, have shown the most consistent recovery as reflected in dividend payments. Industrial recovery, beginning after the 1933 bank holiday, has shown signs of increased acceleration, his monthly review said.

The economist asserted Canada not only had "a more serious problem of unemployment" but has handled it more successfully than this nation.

Canada Recovers Faster

He said figures "show that in Canada the "employment recovery so far has made up 48 per cent of the depression losses, while that in this country has regained 37 per cent of them."

"The still more impressive facts are that Canada has taken care of her depression problem without incurring great additions to her public debt, without accustoming large numbers of her people to rely on national relief payments, and with much less social unrest than we have experienced," Mr. Ayres observed.

The bulletin said the durable goods industry has shown sustained employment, pointing out that in periods of depression there is greater idleness among durable goods workers than among those producing non-durable products. Col. Ayres interpreted this as "an important symptom of progress toward recovery."

British Foreign Trade Shows Gain In October Month

LONDON, Nov. 16 (AP)—The following are the Board of Trade figures for the month of October: Total imports, £73,380,000; exports of British products, £39,860,000; reexports, £4,730,000; total exports, £44,590,000; excess of imports, £28,790,000.

Compared with October, 1934, changes were as follows:

Exports, British goods	increased	£3,111,000
Re-exp. foreign goods	increased	730,000
Total exports	increased	£3,841,000
Total imports	increased	4,386,000
Excess of imports	increased	£545,000

Trade for October, 1935, compared with October, 1934, and October, 1933, as follows:

(000 omitted)

	Oct. 1935	Oct. 1934	Oct. 1933
Exp., Brit. goods	£39,860	£36,749	£34,101
Re-exp. for goods	4,730	4,000	4,495
Total exports	£44,590	£40,749	£38,526
Total imports	73,380	68,994	61,345
Excess of imports	£28,790	£28,245	£22,819

Trade for the first 10 months of 1935 compared with the same period of 1934 and 1933 as follows:

(000 omitted)

	1935	1934	1933
Exp. Brit. prod	£351,656	£325,756	£303,500
Re-exp. foreign goods	45,284	43,672	41,600
Total exports	£396,940	£369,428	£344,100
Total imports	612,868	605,393	549,400
Excess of imp	£215,928	£235,965	£205,300

Exports of British products in recent months make the following comparisons:

	1935	1934	1933
Oct.	£39,860,000	£36,749,000	£34,101,000
Sept.	34,098,000	33,957,000	32,226,000
Aug.	34,883,000	32,090,000	30,997,000
July	46,443,000	33,230,000	29,847,000

The largest export total for a month since the war amounted to £137,451,904 in July, 1920.

Imports show the following comparisons with other months:

	1935	1934	1933
Oct.	£73,380,000	£68,994,000	£61,345,000
Sept.	60,831,000	57,738,000	57,772,000
Aug.	59,145,000	60,027,000	56,754,000
July	61,825,000	58,026,000	53,706,000

The largest surplus of imports since the war was £82,543,136 in January, 1919; the smallest, £685,512, in February, 1922.

ICC Investigating Freight Charges of Class 1 Rails

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16 (AP)—In an effort to learn to what extent railroad freight service is supporting passenger service, the Interstate Commerce Commission ordered Class I steam railroads to keep separate records on the two.

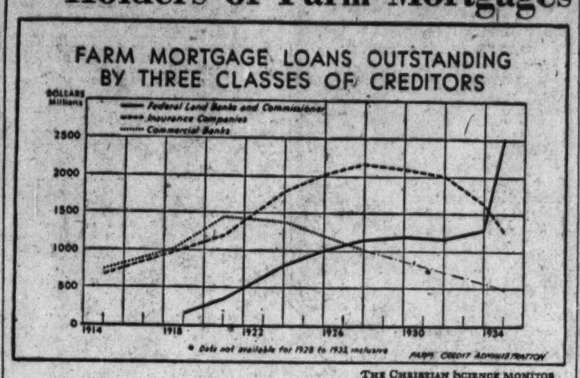
Effective Jan. 1 carriers will be required to show how operating expenses, taxes, equipment rent and joint facility rents are distributed between the two services.

Shippers repeatedly have complained that freight charges were kept sufficiently high to support a losing passenger service.

I. C. C. officials said the ruling, a revision of earlier orders, would give a clearer picture of the present lopsided situation in returns from freight and passenger service.

Figures of the commission showed 1934 net freight revenue before payment of taxes, rentals and interest was $956,332,850, while passenger service showed a $126,588,775 deficit.

Federal Land Banks Largest Holders of Farm Mortgages



Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16—The federal land banks have become the largest holders of farm mortgages because of the big job of refinancing farmers' debts during the last 2½ years, says the Farm Credit Administration. They now surpass life insurance companies and commercial banks, which formerly ranked as the largest holders of farm mortgages among classes of credit institutions.

At the beginning of 1935, the outstanding loans of the federal land banks and Land Bank Commissioner amounted to more than $2,533,000,000, or about one third of the total farm mortgage debt. In 1928, the federal land banks held about 12 per cent of the total farm mortgage debt outstanding at that time.

Before the depression, individuals were the largest holders of farm mortgages, but life insurance companies ranked first among institutional lenders. Their total farm mortgage loans, estimated at $2,164,000,000 at the beginning of 1928, had dropped to $1,266,000,000 at the beginning of 1935, or about 16 per cent of the total farm mortgage indebtedness. A large decrease in the farm mortgage holdings of commercial banks has also occurred. Their mortgage loans to farmers decreased from $1,020,000,000 on Jan. 1, 1928, to about $498,000,000 at the end of 1934, or a little over 6 per cent of the total indebtedness.

Loans by mortgage loan companies, joint stock land banks, and several other classes of creditors have also decreased. The total outstanding farm mortgage debt, which on Jan. 1, 1928, was at the high peak of $9,469,000,000, declined to less than $8,000,000,000 at the beginning of 1935.

Gov. W. I. Myers of the Farm Credit Administration points out that this disproves the impression of some people that farmers have gone farther in debt during the last two or three years. "While in some individual cases farm mortgage debts are larger, on the whole the farm debt is substantially lower than it was three years ago," he says.

While the total outstanding amount of farm mortgage loans held by life insurance companies and commerical banks declined steadily during the depression, the volume of new loans made by both of these classes of institutions has increased with the improvement in agricultural conditions. Farm mortgages recorded by life insurance companies amounted to approximately $37,000,000 during the first half of 1935, as compared with $88,000,000 by commercial banks, and $218,000,000 of loans by the federal land banks and Commissioner.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By H. V. Hodson
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

The mission that came here from New York to examine the working of our stock exchange system and its applicability to the United States is reported to have advised that it was no use abstracting our rigid distinction between broker and dealer from all the other peculiar conditions of the London market, especially the total absence of marginal trading, which is even more fundamental. This advice may well be sound. Frankly, we prefer our system and think it produces better results than the American system, but we recognize that—like our queer political system—it has arisen out of circumstances and traditions that cannot be transplanted.

Moreover, the more candid among us in London are aware that we cannot stand in a white sheet and preach to our unregenerate brethren. The pepper and shellac scandal (which did not directly affect the stock exchange, but which cast a shadow on the financial character of well known City men) is still fairly fresh in the public memory. Astute politicians may drag it out of the cupboard of contemporary history to serve election purposes. But an episode of equal value to a Socialist debater lies still closer to their hand. Messrs. Short Brothers, the aircraft firm which specializes in flying boats, recently desired to raise fresh capital. Instead of making an immediate public issue, they chose to sell their shares to a well-known merchant banking house, for subsequent introduction on the stock exchange. That, of course, was their affair, and it is only an incidental point in the story—though one on which the politicians will doubtless seize—that the firm primarily concerned is engaged in the armament industry and has gained its share of prospective profits from the Government's rearmament policy.

Easy Money

The merchant bankers in question bought 250,000 ordinary shares in Short Brothers, of 5s. denomination, for 23s. 4d a share, and they also received options, exercisable at any time within the next 18 months, on an additional 37,500 shares at 25s. and a further 37,500 shares at 27s. 6d. On Oct. 23, permission to deal having been granted, a large block of the shares was introduced on the London stock market, and interest in them at once became hectic. The price was 29s. 9d at the opening, but it went as high as 33s. bid before easing to close the first day's trading at 32s.-32s. 6d. Now, if all the 250,000 shares could be marketed at this figure (an unlikely hypothesis), the intermediary firm would make a gross profit of roughly £110,000, which would be increased by a further £22,000 if they could sell at the same level the shares on which they have an option, or if the options themselves could be sold at the equivalent price.

Market Grievances

That is no mean sum to gain on such a transaction, but a big profit is not in itself a scandal, though it may be an object of envy and abuse. The market grievance lies rather in the manner in which it is alleged the shares were placed. The block that was made available—said to be about 70,000 shares—was almost all placed in the hands of a single firm of dealers, and there were complaints that orders left in the market before the opening at 30s. or less were not filled at the opening price. In other words, it is alleged that an insufficiency of shares was made available, and that the method of marketing was unfair to unprivileged operators and was successfully designed to boost up the price. The combination of the big profit and the supposed inequitable methods used to obtain it has caused much shaking of the head in circles concerned with the management of the Stock Exchange, and the incident may have wide reactions.

Blocked Transfer Insurance

The implications of the new blocked transfer insurance scheme run very deep. The Export Credits Guarantee Department—which is managed on commercial lines and is self-supporting, though it has Government credit behind it—has announced that in future it will be prepared to insure exporters who invoice their goods in sterling against the risk of being unable to transfer their customers' payments out of foreign currency. This facility will be available only to those exporters who insure with the department all their oversea contracts against the risk of insolvency of debtors, and the cover will only extend to 75 per cent of the debts due. But the premiums will, it is declared, be small, and the mere fact that such a scheme has been instituted at this moment is highly important. The scheme will apply to the whole of the British Empire, to France, Germany, Switzerland, Holland, Scandinavian countries, and the whole of South America, except Brazil and possibly Uruguay.

Barometer of World Exchanges

The premiums payable may be adjusted from day to day, and at any time the department may decide not to issue additional transfer covers in respect of further shipments to any country. Here lies much of the wider significance of the scheme. "It is no part of the department's function," we are told, "to give information or advice about the exchange position in any country, nor can it in any circumstances make any statement about the extent of its transfer commitments on any country."

Nevertheless, an alteration in the standard rate of premium, decided upon in order to safeguard the Department's finances, would itself be taken as very useful advice about the exchange position of the country concerned; and no statement about the ratio of transfer commitments to the country's capacity to pay could be more expressive than a refusal to extend further cover. Such changes in the Department's policy will not, perhaps, be openly announced, but they will inevitably become public property very soon.

Exporters will probably fight shy of contracts with the suspect country at an earlier stage than at present, when (except as regards Germany and Italy, through the operation of official transfer agreements) individual traders have no prompt means of telling how far the importing country is committing itself in relation to its means of payment.

Outlook for Mohair Best in Five Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16—Consumption and prices of mohair have advanced sharply and the outlook is the best in five years, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Stocks from clips of preceding years have been reduced, there are fewer Angora goats in the country, and feed supplies in mohair-producing states are plentiful.

Production of mohair this year is estimated at about 12,000,000 pounds or 26 per cent less than the 1930-34 average. A large part of the clip in Texas in addition to accumulated stocks from preceding years has been sold to dealers and manufacturers.

Consumption of mohair has more than doubled this year, as a result of increased use of mohair by woolen manufacturers and of increased activity of regular mohair users. Prices of mohair are more than twice those a year ago.

Retail Sales Up 8 to 15 Per Cent Over 1934 Period

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 16—Many sections of the retail trade recorded the most satisfactory gains thus far this month during the past week, according to the weekly review by Dun & Bradstreet.

The moderate upturn recorded for the preceding week was extended in such a way that sales resumed a stride more in pace with that obtaining in September. Colder weather proved an impetus to consumer buying, accelerating the distribution of merchandise for which demand has been lagging.

Demand grew more insistent for dress accessories, gloves, knitwear, china, glassware, jewelry, traveling requisites and luggage although the absence of seasonable temperatures in some parts of the country continued to retard the movement of women's fur-trimmed coats.

Consumer Buying Brisk

"Consumers bought in excess of current needs in many lines, particularly shoes, clothing, and house-furnishings, realizing that the rising price trend may reach a higher level than was expected when the fall season opened," the report says. "Inventories were reduced substantially in those districts favored by cold weather.

"Retail distribution advanced 5 to 12 per cent from the total of the week preceding. The strong rise in sales a year ago, however, held the average gain over the 1934 comparative to an estimated range of 8 to 15 per cent," the survey contended.

"With the textile and shoe-producing districts making the best showing, retail sales in New England moved ahead of last year's by 3 to 6 per cent. Aided by the successful Armistice Day promotions at some of the large centers, volume in the East was up for the week and 5 to 10 per cent above 1934.

"Larger employment and higher wages in industrial sections of the Middle West brought the gain in retail sales for the week at some cities up to 22 per cent, and above the 1934 level by 10 to 20 per cent.

"Good buying in rural areas of the Northwest, where cold weather prevailed, lifted volume over last year's by 18 to 22 per cent. While sales of hardware and farm supply lines in the South were up 20 per cent, the average gain over a year ago was 7 to 12 per cent.

"With winter merchandise leading, the total for the Southwest was up 10 to 15 per cent. The unusual cold spell on the Pacific Coast sent retail volume 18 to 26 per cent ahead of 1934.

Rise in Wholesale Trade

"There was a moderate expansion in wholesale buying, volume in most branches exceeding that of the week preceding. The chief increase was in mail orders," says the report.

"While sport models continued to lead, mail requests for rush shipments of fur-trimmed dress coats were more numerous than a week earlier. In the reorders for fur garments it was the better qualities that predominated.

"Judging from the quantities specified and the higher-priced merchandise selected, retailers evidently are planning for the most active holiday shopping season since 1928, with some estimates placing the gain at 10 to 15 per cent over 1934," the report concludes.

Electric Production Again Makes Record

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 16—Registering a new record output for the fifth time in six weeks, electric power output last week totaled 1,913,684,000 kilowatt hours, according to the Edison Electric Institute. This was an increase of 14.2 per cent over the same week of 1934, the widest margin over the 12 months previous week yet recorded in 1935.

From these increases, according to the Edison Electric Institute, "it does not follow that either the gross revenues or the new income of the power companies are making similar gains. Most of the present increase in the use of electricity is confined to industrial power, which, with the exception of a few months during the war, is now selling at the lowest price in the history of American business. Of the balance, domestic electricity, which comprises less than one sixth of the total sales, represents a service where enlarged use has largely been offset by lower rates.

"The cost of doing business is steadily increasing and goes far to offset the gains in gross revenue. Costs of materials and supplies are rising and taxes are continuously becoming more burdensome. While the present quarter will thus show some improvement in revenues, the gain in net income will not be proportionate to the increase in power output."

Manchuria's Soybean Crop Estimated Above Year Ago

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI, Nov. 16—Manchuria's 1935 production of soybeans is officially estimated at 4,409,000 short tons, compared with the final estimate of 3,689,000 tons in 1934, according to the Acting Agricultural Commissioner F. J. Rossiter here. The exportable surplus for the crop year, Oct. 1 to Sept. 30 of 1936, is estimated at 3,527,000 tons, compared with actual exports of about 2,976,000 tons from the 1934-35 crop.

The crop last season was the smallest in many years because of unfavorable weather and reduced acreage. Foreign demand for the 1934 crop was also the lowest for several years. There was no increase in acreage for the 1935 crop, but yields per acre will be considerably larger than last season.

The Oct. 1 carryover of soybeans from the 1934-35 crop has been estimated at from 110,000 to 165,000 short tons, or slightly below an average carryover.

Construction Trade 'Zooms,' Says Survey

By the Associated Press

New York, Nov. 16

THE construction industry has begun to "zoom," said the F. W. Dodge Corp., building statisticians, in a survey showing activities for October at the best level since December, 1933.

Construction work undertaken in the 37 states east of the Rocky Mountains aggregated $200,863,700. Excluding the final month of 1933, which according to the survey was the month of peak activity of the original PWA program, the October showing is the most favorable since the autumn of 1931.

The month's record compares with $167,376,200 for September and $135,224,800 for October, 1934.

Living Costs' Rise Continues During Month of October

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 16—Living costs of wage-earners increased 0.5 per cent from September to October, thus continuing the upward trend, according to the National Industrial Conference Board.

Higher prices were reported for each of the major groups of expenditures that compose the wage-earner's budget. Living costs in October of this year were 3.7 per cent above those of a year ago, 17.3 per cent higher than in April, 1933, the low point of the depression, but 16.9 per cent lower than in October, 1929.

Food prices advanced 0.5 per cent from September to October, which made them 7.7 per cent higher than a year ago and 37.6 per cent higher than in the spring of 1933 when they reached their low. They were, however, still 22.5 per cent under their level of October, 1929.

Rents continued on their steady upward trend, rising 0.8 per cent from September to October. Since October, 1934, rents have risen 9.5 per cent, and since January, 1934, when they were lowest, they have advanced 15.9 per cent. They were, however, 21.1 per cent lower than in October, 1929.

Although clothing prices advanced 0.1 per cent from September to October, they were 4.0 per cent lower than in October, 1934. The advance in clothing prices since the low of April, 1933, is 22.6 per cent; the decline since October, 1929, 24.8 per cent.

Coal prices advanced 2.8 per cent, considerably more than might be expected on seasonal grounds, but they were 0.8 per cent lower than in October, 1934, and 8.1 per cent lower than in October, 1929.

The sundries index for October was 0.3 per cent higher than that for September. The rise is due chiefly to an increase in the cost of admissions to motion picture theaters.

The purchasing value of the dollar was 119.2 cents in October, 1935, as compared with 119.8 cents in September, 123.6 cents in October, 1934, and 100 cents in 1923.

Farmers Must Cease Growing for Vanished Marts, Says Wallace

NEW YORK, Nov. 16 (AP)—Food processors have a common interest with farmers in the adjustment of farm production to market needs, Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, told the Associated Grocery Manufacturers of America.

"American agriculture, with or without federal guidance, must adjust itself to a radically changed market situation, the outstanding feature of which is a lessened opportunity to export," said Mr. Wallace at a luncheon in connection with the association's annual convention.

"American farmers," he said, "must cease to produce for a market that has disappeared, and must adjust their output to a market that exists or can be created. This necessity applies equally to the food processors. Neither processors nor farmers can make money working for a vanished market."

Secretary Wallace said food processors will benefit as much as farms from the AAA program, which, he said, was made necessary by "the stubborn facts of the world trade situation."

Thanksgiving Turkeys 3-5 Cents Above 1934

CHICAGO, Nov. 16 (AP)—Dressed turkeys for the Thanksgiving trade are quoted 3 to 5 cents higher a pound than a year ago in the big Chicago wholesale poultry market.

The Chicago poultry board's prices on old and young hens were 24 and 28 cents a pound respectively compared with 20 and 23 cents at this time last season. For old and young toms the prices were 23 and 27 cents compared with 20 and 24 a year ago.

Pacific Northwest Business Gaining At a Rapid Pace

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 16—Evidences of gains in the commercial wholesale and retail outlets in Washington and Oregon receive fresh confirmation from James F. Bone, domestic trade commissioner for the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, in his report of sales reconnaissance in the Pacific Northwest.

Ostensibly intended only for Los Angeles manufacturers, the annual report, one of a series on many parts of the United States, is said to fall quite regularly into the hands of manufacturers in other industrial centers as an accurate trade guide.

Total annual spendable income in the Washington-Oregon area is listed as $1,401,526,000, representing an average per capita income of $555.

Wholesale trade in 1333 Oregon establishments for an average year is given as $202,146,000, while 2714 wholesale establishments in Washington do a business of $439,259,000 a year.

In Oregon 13,769 retail trade establishments do a yearly volume business of $224,447,000, according to Mr. Bone, and in Washington 23,307 retail store cash registers are said to ring up $368,171,000 a year.

Income From Many Sources

Where does this money come from? Agriculture and livestock yields $68,000,000 annually to Oregon and $108,000,000 to Washington; lumber, $44,000,000 to Oregon and $34,000,000 to Washington; mining, $2,410,000 to Oregon and $12,271,000 to Washington; fishing, $728,000 to Oregon and $3,378,000 to Washington; including wood products, manufacturing, $188,000,000 to Oregon and $335,000,000 to Washington.

It was found Washington has eight men's clothing stores taking in over $200,000 annually, and Oregon one. Washington has three jewelry stores grossing over $100,000 annually, and Oregon none. Washington has one household appliance store grossing more than $100,000 and Oregon two; Washington has three electrical shops grossing more than $30,000 and Oregon one.

Washington has two radio shops taking in over $100,000 annually, and Oregon has one. Washington has six office supply stores grossing over $100,000, while Oregon has four taking in over $50,000 annually.

Numerous Gains Reported

Washington has five paint stores taking in over $30,000 and Oregon has one. Washington has four shoe stores grossing over $100,000, and Oregon has one.

Washington has six auto accessory stores taking in over $100,000, and Oregon has three. Washington has 21 department stores taking in over $500,000, while Oregon has eight. Washington has 10 drug stores taking in over $100,000, while Oregon has five. Washington has two furniture stores taking in over $500,000 annually, and Oregon has one. All in all, a territory regarded as still rich in opportunity.

October Newspaper Advertising Jumps

CHICAGO, Nov. 16 (AP)—Newspaper advertising volume jumped sharply upward in October, Advertising Age reported today. The large volume of automotive advertising accompanying introduction of new models was given as a principal reason for the increase.

Automotive advertising jumped from 5,566,000 lines in October, 1934, to 8,025,000 last month, a 44 per cent upturn.

Newspaper advertising as a whole gained 10,290,000 lines or 5.9 per cent during October. The October total was 173,623,000 lines, compared with 163,333,000 in the corresponding month of 1934. Retail advertising increased 7.3 per cent, while general advertising decreased 6 per cent. Financial advertising gained 11.4 per cent.

Classified advertising was up 10.3 per cent.

OBrion Russell & Co.
INSURANCE of Every Description
108 Water Street Boston
Tel. Hubbard 8760
115 Broadway New York
Barclay 7-5540

BLACKSTONE SAVINGS BANK
42 Washington St., Boston

JOIN OUR 1936 CHRISTMAS CLUB

BANKING BY MAIL
Interest Begins NOV. 21

We Offer to Depositors

a sound, efficient bank with ideal banking facilities plus a readiness to co-operate. We are ever mindful of the depositors' interest.

We Are Centrally Located

PILGRIM TRUST COMPANY
31 Milk Street - - - - Boston, Mass.

CHECKING ACCOUNTS
SAVINGS ACCOUNTS
SAFE DEPOSIT SERVICE

Wycliffe Opened Bible to the People

Translated New and Old Testaments Into English That All Could Readily Understand—Called 'Morning Star of the Reformation' Because of His Resistance to Methods of the Church at Rome

The Bible: Beacon Light of the World
Forty-Second of 54 Articles
By Albert F. Gilmore, Litt. D.
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE coming of the Normans wrought another change in the language of the people. But as a people's tongue does not change quickly, a long time passed before the enriched English language appeared, improved and rendered vastly more elastic by the inroads of both Saxon and French. The outcome of these infiltrations was what is known as "Old English," an intermediate stage, it seems, between the ancient language of Britain and the language of Shakespeare and Milton. These engraftments quite naturally delayed any attempt to popularize the Scriptures. For while the learned might easily and quickly assimilate new forms of speech, the common people were far behind in linguistic accomplishments.

However, in 1215, a monk of the Augustine order, Orm by name, began to translate a portion of the Scriptures into the new dialect. His work, called the "Ormulum," is a metrical translation of portions of the Gospels and the Book of Acts, some 20,000 lines in all, the original manuscript of which is now preserved in the Bodleian Library at Oxford. It is in fact a paraphrase of the Gospels with a short allegorical exposition. As to the reason for his work Orm said: "If any one wishes to know why I have done this deed, I have done it so that all young Christian folk may depend upon the Gospel only, and may follow with all their might its holy teaching in thought, and word, and deed."

Translation of Psalter

There were few other attempts to render the Scriptures into English until the middle of the fourteenth century. A noteworthy effort was that of William of Shoreham, who, about 1320, translated the Psalter into prose. Ten years later Richard Rolle, known as the "Hermit of Hampole," also translated the Psalms into the new vernacular. Both of these churchmen used the Vulgate version as their original.

The attitude of the Church itself toward the problem of giving an English Bible to the people is well illustrated by the fact that these personal efforts alone were made during the long period between the Norman conquest and the middle of the fourteenth century. To be sure the Church was strenuous in its efforts to encourage people in the worship of God as worship was understood; but it seems something of an anomaly that religious teaching should have been carried on with a Bible written in Latin, a language which the people did not know.

The times were ready for an upheaval, and it came in the person of John Wycliffe. The black plagues that swept the country three times in 20 years brought with terrible emphasis the need for some stabilizing influence. These experiences, coupled with the fact that the nation was learning its unity, stressed the need for a speech that could be called "English" and understood by the masses.

It was at this time of want that Wycliffe appeared on the scene. He was born about 1320 and lived to the age of 64. He has been called "the last of the Schoolmen and the first of the Reformers." He has also been termed "the Morning Star of the Reformation" because he began the effective resistance to the methods of the Church at Rome, which culminated in the great change in the polity of the Church, brought to a head a century later by Martin Luther.

Wycliffe was educated at Oxford and became Master of Balliol College. Imbued with an irresistible desire to bring the teachings of Christianity more effectually to the common people, he left his work at Oxford to take up the task of a reformer. He saw that the most potent weapon with which to combat the evils which had sprung up in the Church was a translation of the Bible into the common tongue of the day. He set himself to the great task with a zeal born of a fervent desire to make accessible the teachings of the Founder of Christianity to all ready to receive and profit by them. With the Vulgate as the basis of his work, he completed the translation of the New Testament by 1380; and four years later the translation of the Old Testament was finished. This was the first rendition of the entire Bible into the English language.

It is probable that Wycliffe did only a portion of the work himself. His extremely busy life as evangelist, teacher, and missionary compelled him to seek the assistance of Nicholas of Hereford, who it is believed did most of the work of translating the old Testament.

Scholars claim that close study of the original manuscript readily discloses, because of different styles in language, what portions were done by Wycliffe himself and what by his helper. Wycliffe used the plain speech of the common people, while the language of Nicholas was often stilted and literal, although scholarly and accurate.

Wycliffe's Bible did much to unify and give form to the English language. The Norman-French thereafter gave way before the new and vigorous tongue of which the Wycliffe Bible was the outstanding example.

As a reformer, Wycliffe won many converts known as "Lollards" who spread the use of his Bible throughout the land. Both he and his followers suffered great opposition, even persecution, from the authorities of the Church. Wycliffe was regarded as the instrument of the evil one, and a bill was introduced in Parliament forbidding the use of the English Bible.

One orthodox verdict issued against him characterizes him as "The Church's enemy, people's confusion, heretic's idol, hypocrite's mirror, schism's broacher, hatred's sower, etc.," with more of the same tenor, revealing the depth of feeling against one who dared to denounce in the methods of the Church what he regarded as serious subversion of true Christianity. Wycliffe was, of course, excommunicated, and efforts were made to nullify and cut off his labors at Oxford where he continued to lecture. But nothing daunted, he went on with his work of reform until his passing in 1384.

Revised by John Purvey

Keen scholars among his followers, the Lollards, found many defects in his translations, so many in fact that a revision became necessary. The work was undertaken by one John Purvey, who in the introduction to the work describes himself as "a simple creature"; his revision was so well done however that in a few years it supplanted the original Wycliffe's version almost completely.

As the art of printing had not then (1388) been invented, only hand-written manuscripts were produced. These were expensive, a single copy having sold for $150—at that period a large sum. Foxe relates that so greatly prized was this first English version of the Bible that a load of hay was given in exchange for the use of a manuscript for a single day. Of the 170 manuscripts now extant, 33 are of Wycliffe's translation, 15 of the Old Testament, 18 of the New. The rest are Purvey's revision. This version of Wycliffe's Bible has chapters but no verse divisions. The latter were not introduced until 1560.

A fair example of the English of that day may be found in Wycliffe's translation of the Lord's Prayer, which reads as follows: *"Oure jadir that art in heuenes, halwid be thi name, thi kingdom comme to, be thi wille done as in heuen so in erthe; gif to us this day oure breed ouer other substance; and forgeue to us our dettis as we forgeue to oure dettours, and leede us not in to temptacioun but delyuere us fro yuel"* (See "Robinson," p. 132).

Bible in Outline

Beginning on Monday, Nov. 18, "The Bible in Outline" will appear daily on the Daily Features page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. *This useful feature, prepared by Coralyn D. Bertle, will summarize the outstanding events in the lives of Bible characters, from Genesis through Revelation.*

Pittsburgh Mayor Acts on Stage For Money to Make Rivers Pure

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 16 — Tossing precedents wherever precedents are tossed, Mayor William N. McNair is now a stage master of ceremonies at a salary of $1500 a week in his campaign to clean up the once beautiful Clarion River. The Mayor made his debut in a down-town theater last Friday with a troupe of Arabian acrobats, a mule act and the five Reillys from Buffalo.

But his week of vaudeville may bring him nothing but experience, for there is an old law that forbids the Mayor accepting money from outside sources.

It all started when Mayor McNair wrote a letter to the manager of the Alvin Theater.

"You perhaps know that I have repeatedly requested the council to appropriate sufficient funds to institute suit against those responsible for the pollution of our stream," he said, "the last request being made today, Oct. 28, and it was again refused. I am compelled to find other means of raising money for this extremely important matter of preserving the purity of the Clarion and Allegheny Rivers and insure clean, pure drinking water for the people of Pittsburgh.

"I am willing to go on the stage for one week to raise this money. I know some may criticize me for acting a clown, but I am willing to accept that title if it will alleviate this condition."

Thus, the man who unquestionably has made more newspaper "copy" than any other mayor in Pittsburgh's history takes his funmaking out of City Hall for a week and turns it to the support of his oft-repeated slogan for running the city:

"If council won't give you the money, go out and get it yourself."

The Mayor does everything on the stage a master of ceremonies could be expected to do—and a lot of things one would not be likely to do. He dances, sings, plays a fiddle, and tells stories while calmly eating an apple, and the audience likes it.

Temperance Urged At the State Liquor Officials Meeting

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 16—Temperance proposals submitted by the only two women delegates to the second annual convention of the national conference of State Liquor Administrators were unanimously approved.

Mrs. John S. Sheppard, member of the New York State Liquor Administration, said that unless there is temperance, "the public will again be aroused and large areas of the country will, through local option, again become dry."

Mrs. Edith McClure-Patterson of the Ohio Liquor Control Board said that the problem of liquor control is "undoubtedly one of social control, and must be considered with reason rather than through emotion. The place to begin is with our youth."

A permanent social study committee of three members was provided for by resolution, to work with the Federal Government in gathering and distributing information on liquor control.

Unification of state laws relating to the liquor trade, and reduction of taxes on liquor, were also favored by the convention.

Socialist Groups Split in New York

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 16—The split between Left and Right Wing Socialist groups was intensified here yesterday as the "Old Guard" element, centering in the New York City central committee of the party, went on record with a vote of 69 to 47 to "eliminate" the leadership of the opposition group.

The move was challenged by Norman Thomas, left wing leader, who declared it was the action of a conservative group "out of line" with the party in the nation.

"In the name of democracy, our friends do some tyrannical things," he said. "This is not a bona fide attempt to maintain party discipline. It is the rawest kind of factionalism by a group that finds itself slipping badly both in the party and in public estimation."

The expulsion vote took form as a step to "reorganize" out of the party elements advocating Communist tactics, insurrection and violence in defiance of local and National Socialist rules. If carried through, it will, however, be appealed to the national convention.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Steamship	Sailing	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Britannic	Boston, Nov. 17	Nov. 16, 8:00 pm	Nov. 16, 7:30 am
Washington	New York, Nov. 20, noon	Nov. 19, 8:00 pm	Nov. 20, 8:00 am

To Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Manulani	San Francisco, Dec. 4	Nov. 29, 4:00 pm	Nov. 29, 7:30 pm
Mariposa	San Francisco, Dec. 10	Dec. 5, 4:00 pm	Dec. 5, 7:30 pm
Mariposa	San Pedro, Dec. 12	Dec. 7, 4:00 pm	Dec. 7, 7:30 pm

To China and Japan

Steamship	Sailing	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
President McKinley	Seattle, Nov. 23	Nov. 18, 4:00 pm	Nov. 18, 7:30 pm

‡Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, mail for Irish Free State and northern Ireland. Saturday, all mail.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30c a line for one or two insertions, 27c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 24c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

POLMET, THE WONDERFUL POLISHING CLOTH that cleans all metals without liquid, paste or powder; approved by "Good Housekeeping Institute"; sells at 25c; big profits; sample free. F. C. GALE CO., Dept. 102, 15 Edinboro St., Boston, Mass.

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SARASOTA, FLA.—Five and six-room bungalows in orange grove, furnished except linen and silver, gas, electricity, etc.; for season at reasonable price. FRANK N. TYLER, Sarasota, Fla., Route 2. Phone 24-187.

PERFUMES

HOVE, Parfumeur, offers a Christmas Special, box of four separate and distinct Southern flower odeurs, postpaid $1.10, price list of other perfumes sent. 529 rue Royale, New Orleans, La.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

WOMEN—Easy spare time money for you. Sell friends, neighbors, unsurpassed quality dress fabrics, women's and children's dresses, lingerie, corsets, hosiery. Liberal commissions. No experience—no investment needed. 15-day consignment plan. We loan you the sample outfit and teach you the work. Build up a permanent and profitable business for yourself. Write for territory. MUTUAL FABRIC CO., Dept. 1056, Binghamton, N. Y.

Local Classified
United States and Canada

AGENTS WANTED

SELL guaranteed first quality EVERWEAR Hosiery, nationally advertised lingerie and exclusive novelties; to friends, etc.; excellent profits; start now; substantial Christmas earnings. EVERWEAR HOSIERY CO., 154 Nassau Street, New York.

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Call. BLU. 7405 — 30 minutes from Boston

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EXPERT PERMANENT WAVING
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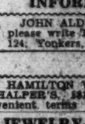
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FLORIDA APARTMENTS
Christian Scientists preferred. Apply at Garage Apt. on premises. 535 10th Street So., St. Petersburg.

DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver, Trinkets, etc. Prompt attention to Mail Orders. S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
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PARROTS—African gray, double yellow head Mexican, finger tame, talk, sings and whistles; perfect plumage and health; satisfaction guaranteed. FLORA F. KNIGHT, 617 South Ave., Wilkinsburg, Pa.

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FOR SALE—All furniture of small apartment, $65 (or rent and apartment). Call at Suite 6-16 Queensberry Street, Boston.

FURNITURE FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Furniture of 3-room apartment, including office desk. Suite 708, 270 Huntington Ave., Boston.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

BOOKKEEPER, experienced; knowledge of stenography; moderate speed; accurate; capable of taking responsibility; reply in own handwriting, stating experience and salary desired; Christian Scientist preferred. Box W-15, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOMES TO SHARE

A COMFORTABLE HOME in a beautiful country village for one or two persons willing to share living expenses with a widow. ARK RIDGE, Warren, N. H.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

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473 Waltham Street, West Newton, Mass., for permanent or temporary guests; care if desired; booklets. W. N. 3384.
MRS. AMBER C. DOW

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SLEEP comfortably on our Southern Joy Inner Spring Mattress. RUSS MATTRESS CO., 1122 W. Church St., Orlando, Fla.

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(Continued)

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HEWITT'S
NINTH STREET PUBLIC MARKET
Groceries, Meats, Vegetables
Bakery Goods, Fish and Oysters
117-123 9th St. North Telephone 8403
HOME OWNED

TAMPA

MAAS BROTHERS for FASHION LEADERSHIP

Shop at Sears and save

SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO
TAMPA, FLORIDA
OUR DELIVERY COVERS THE ENTIRE CITY IN TIME FOR BREAKFAST

Tampa Stock Farms
FOREMOST ICE CREAM
PHONE 4983

MAAS
The Haberdasher, Inc.
Outfitters for Men and Boys
705 Franklin St., Tampa, Fla.

POLARS Velvet ICE CREAM
939 5th Ave.
PHONE M-1254
Made in One Quality Only

Ernest Maas Inc.
TAMPA'S FINEST LADIES SPECIALTY SHOP
Fashions in Good Taste
511 TAMPA STREET
L. MILLER BEAUTIFUL HOSIERY
ONIE AVEI LEE MILLINERY
RICE-O'NEILL SHOES

WOLF BROTHERS
Tampa's Leading Store for MEN
New Location at
Franklin Cor. Zack
Citizens Bank Building

WEST PALM BEACH

NORGE
Better refrigeration
BURKHARDT'S ELECTRIC SHOP
207 CLEMATIS ST. TEL. 5804

BRALEY'S CORNER
AUTOMOBILE SERVICE STATION
Goodyear Tires - Sinclair Gas
Indexed Lubrication
FIRST AT OLIVE STREET PHONE 4000

ALFAR
CREAMERY CO.
Ice Cream, All Flavors, Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products
WEST PALM BEACH
FT. PIERCE and FT. LAUDERDALE

GEORGIA

ATLANTA

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
TELEPHONE HEMLOCK 1041, 8-12 DAILY
Look for Georgia display advertising in the news section

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
"The Store All Women Know"
Ready-to-Wear
Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

LAUNDRY
DRY CLEANING May's HEmlock 5300 DYEING
An Institution of 30 Years' Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
ATLANTA, GA.

Permanent Waving.
Megee & Fuller
BEAUTY SHOP
42 Lines of Beauty Culture
113½ FORSYTHE STREET, N. W.
Phone Wa. 1770

ATLANTA
(Continued)

You'll Enjoy Trading at
MYERS-DICKSON
Furniture Company
154 Whitehall, S. W.
Where Good Furniture Is Not Expensive.

KOTOFOM
A New, Easy Way to Clean
RUGS—UPHOLSTERING
DRAPERIES—CLOTHING
Instantly eradicates dirt, grease, ink, stains
For Sale by
Z. E. JAY
330 SINCLAIR N. E. Phone Ma 8478

HOWARD PATTILLO INSURANCE AGENCY
Since 1866—Insurance Only
Fire—Automobile
Burglary—Casualty—Bonds
Walnut 2345 702 Healey Bldg.

United Shoe Repairers and Hat Cleaners
SHOES DYED ANY COLOR
100 Peachtree Opposite Piedmont Hotel

Visit Our Beautiful New Paint and Wallpaper Store
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
70 Broad Street N. W.
Phone Walnut 5780-5790

MACON

GILL'S BREAD
813 Vineville Ave.

STEWART OIL COMPANY
Gasoline—Oil—Storage
GENERAL TIRES
Third and Mulbury Street Phone 4116

S. L. ORR COMPANY
JEWELERS
Hotel Dempsey Building

SAVANNAH

Free Brothers Dry Cleaning Company
404 EAST BROUGHTON STREET
PHONE 2-3125
Our New Garment Process Adds Lustre and Sheen to Your Clothes

Lindsay & Morgan Co.
Furniture—Carpets
Interior Decorators

We Specialize in
Personality Permanents—Shampoo and Finger Waving—Hair Cutting and Manicuring by Master Operators

PURCELL BEAUTY SHOP
136 WHITAKER Dial 5032

MORRISON SULLIVAN
DRY GOODS CO.
Always the Newest in Piece Goods
Agents for Vogue, Pictorial, Excella and Hollywood Patterns

NORTH CAROLINA

ASHEVILLE

Asheville
Ice & Storage Company
Incorporated
ICE AND COAL
Cold Storage for Perishables
24 South Market Street Tel. 72 and 188

COAL
CAROLINA COAL AND ICE CO.
80 PATTON AVE. PHONE 130

CHARLOTTE

CHARLOTTE LAUNDRY
Miraclean
clean as a breath of Spring
DIAL 3-5191
"Launderers—Dyers—Cleaners"

Reliance Engineering Co.
INCORPORATED
S. H. Brandt, Jr. P. W. Christian L. O. Brandt
Heating, Piping, Air Conditioning
Engineers and Contractors
P. O. BOX 1292 DIAL 2-0533

JERRY F. HARWARD
Special Agent
The Prudential Insurance Co. of America
1406 First National Bank Building
Telephone 3-2459

Envelopes $3.95 per 1000 (6¾)
Envelopes $4.95 per 1000 (#10)
Personal Cards 100 for $1.00
Flatly Printed
ECONOMY PRINTING CO.
PHONE 8207

DIAMONDS & WATCHES
Hamilton—Elgin—Paul Valette
A Life Time Gift
Sheaffers Pens and Pencils
Chas. J. Barr, Jeweler
107 South Tryon Street

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line for one or two insertions, 1/2 a line for three, four or five insertions within a week, 1/- a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information: 54, Faubourg St. Honoré, Paris; 45, viale Bianca Maria, Milan; 16, rue du Mont Blanc, Geneva.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

PARIS TROCADERO LOCATION — Practitioner will share furnished apartment with lady during several months; arrangements will be made; price reasonable. Kleber 78-50.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

P. J. CLEVELAND & CO.
(P. J. Cleveland, F.C.I.P.A., A.M.I.Ae.E.)
Chartered Patent Agents
39 Southampton Buildings
LONDON, W. C. 2, ENGLAND
British and Foreign Patents, Trade Marks and Designs

POST WANTED

GENEVA—Melle. Moesle, 74 rue de Lyon, seeks position as nurse for children. Very experienced.

Europe

AUSTRIA

VIENNA

A. ARTNER
Wien 1X. Währingerstr. 20
Tel. A 16-2-68
Damen-, Herren-, Kinder-, Haus-, Tisch- & Bettwäsche, Trikotagen, Strümpfe, Schlafröcke, Draper.

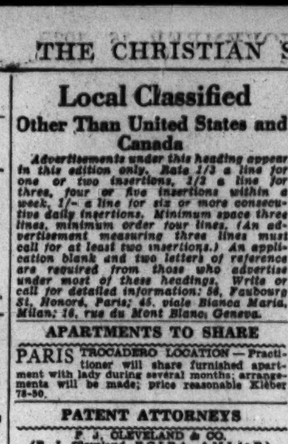
FÜR HÄUSERVERWALTUNGEN empfiehlt sich
LUISE ORNSTEIN
beh. konz. Gebäude-Verwaltungs-Büro
Wien VIII, Albertgasse 34. Tel. A 25-4-10
—Property Management—

Pastrycook
FEIN- & LUXUSBÄCKEREI
ALOIS FRITZ
IX., Währingerstr. 21. Tel. A. 23-2-89
Jourgebäck & Sandwichesbrote

GRAPHISCHES FACHGESCHÄFT
EMIL LOHNER
VIII. Lerchenfelderstrasse 124/126
Fernsprecher A 24-3-81
Druckfarben — Maschinen
Graphische Bedarfsartikel
Agents for Art Printers

DENMARK

COPENHAGEN



Smith & Nielsen
Kobmagergade 22, første Sal.
Boys' Outfitters

C. OLSEN
Vognmandsforretning
Transport af Maskiner, Arbejdskørsel, Flytninger, etc., Wildersgade 11 A.
Tlf: Amager 5206
(Carrier and Removals)

CHRISTMAS
Lampshades, etc., advising and help in furnishing and decorating homes.
M. REENBERG, Pilealle 19 D, 2
Phone Vester 0059X

EGYPT

CAIRO

Books On
EGYPT
The Anglo-American Bookshop
Directly opposite Shepheard's Hotel. Views of Egypt and Water Colours.
GENUINE ANTIQUITIES AND SCARABS
STAMPS FOR COLLECTORS

HOLLAND

OOSTERBEEK

PENSION FRIZIA,
OOSTERBEEK HOOG
ANNASTRASSE 1. TEL.: 5339
In den Zomer en Winter open. (Open Summer and Winter.) Centrale verwarming, stroomend water. (Central heating, running water, garden.) Tuin endicht by tram en bosch.

ROTTERDAM

MISS K. ROEST ROTTERDAM WEST
204B Schjedamscheweg
Huishoudlinnen—Tricotages
Handschoenen. Kousen. Sokken.
Agentesse. Mrs. Peeters
Goudenregenstraat 310. Den Haag
Drapers.

RYSWYK Z. H.

TECHNICAL BUREAU PAS
RYSWYK. Z. H.
Rembrandtkade 4. Tel. 118802
Alles op gebied van Electriciteit Gas, Sanitair en Radio.

THE HAGUE

PARFUMERIE
KRULLER - PEL
TELEFOON 554505
Bezorgen door de geheele stad
Verplaatst van No. 258 naar No. 176

COÖP SOCIETY "EIGEN HULP" u.a.
Prinsestraat 11 's-Gravenhage
Tel. 112174 (5 lynen)
St. NICOLAASGESCHENKEN
Gifts

Technisch Installatie Bureau N. P. van Eyk, Sweelinckstraat 93A. Tel. 390155 2 lynen
Haarden, -gasradiatoren, -gasfornuizen, -badkamers, -groote sorteering verlichtingsornamenten en Electrische apparten. Reperatie inrichting.-
Hoort Amerika
met een PHILIPS of ERRES radiotoestel.
Gas and Household Articles

GOUD Gold ZILVER Silver HORLOGES Watches
Reparatiën aan alle surwerken worden spoedig en billyk uitgevoerd in eigen atelier
door R. Van Kooy
2e Sweelinckstraat 67
Telefoon 324724 Giro 188689

HOLLAND

THE HAGUE
(Continued)

We Invite You for the Exhibition at Home
ARMAS BRUMMER
ARTIST
6 Sleedoornstraat. Tel.: 335610

G. VAN TOL
Maatschoenen-Luxe Schoenen
REPARATIEN
Leeraar Nachtschool voor Schoenmakers
Teacher for the Night School for Shoemakers
Anna van Buerenstraat 81. Tel. 272361

Over Hemden, 2 Boorden en 2 paar manchetten F 2,95.
RINGENOLDUS
Copernicuslaan 107 Shirts Tel. 330579

COURT JEWELLERS
HOF — JUWELIERS
FIRMA ZEEMAN & SIMONS
Plein 9a. Tel. 114144. The Hague.

PH. SPECHT GRYP
Den Haag Utrecht
Zeestraat 66 Cath. singel 25
LEVENSVERZEKERING - ASSURANCE
Hollandsche Societeit van Levensverzekeringen van 1807. Laat u eens inlichten.

A. VAN EERTEN
FURRIER—BONTWERKER
Jac. Gilliatz. 30. Tel: 550634. Trams 1-21
Atelier voor Moderniseren en Repareeren - Bontmantels, Sjawls - Vossen

Upholstery — Furnishing
BEHANGERY — STOFFEERDERY
A. BYLAND Tel. 332323
2 de van Blankenburgstraat 120

BLOEMENMAGAZYN
FLOWERSHOP
L. BEKKER
Groot Hertoginnelaan 113. Hoek Valeriusstraat. Tel. 331126. Post Giro 48511

BAARSLAG'S
BOUWBEDRYF—Building Trade
New Buildings and Repairs
Pahudstraat 15-17 Tel. 773435

UMBRELLAS—PARAPLUIES
J. RIKKOERT
Paraplujes—Parasols—Ent-cas
WANDELSTOKKEN
Thomsonlaan 53 Tel.: 390588

FLOWER SHOP
L. MORGENSTERN
Bankastraat 4 M
Tel. 111541

REFORMHUIS VAN OS
JAVASTRAAT 21 TEL. 180498
Modern Food. Alle benoodigdheden voor Moderne Voeding. Alcoholvrye wynen. Cocomalt.
Tranco besorgd door degeheelestad.

DEN BLAAUWEN GEBR'S.
Boter-Banket, Boter-Speculaas
(Amandel)
St. Nicolaaspoppen
Lubeckstraat 39 Tel.: 337436
BAKERY

VOORBURG

Agent for Singer Sewing Machines
MR. J. EISEMA
Van Foukenbergestraat 140
Voorburg

WASSENAAR

BONEFAAS
Batavia — Bandoeng
Kloosterlinnen
Sterk en Koel
80 c.M. breed F. 0.52
240 c.M. breed F. 1.45
260 c.M. breed F. 1.80
per EL
Household Linen

WASSENAAR near THE HAGUE
Klein Hoogvorslaan 1 Tel. 716910
HOME FOR CHRISTIAN SCIENTISTS
"DE LEEUWERIK"
Central heating, running cold and hot water. If desired, skilled nursing available.

NORWAY

OSLO

OLAF NORLI
Universitetsgaten 24
BOOKS - STATIONERY

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM

—it is getting cold!
The glove must be lined. Have you seen Twilfits stylish "Nappa"?
The price is only 5:90
Twilfit
Nybrogatan 11—Drottninggatan 51
Sveavägen 86—Götgatan 58

PERSSONS Garn
WOOL SPECIALISTS
Rya and Flossa Rugs
Shops in Stockholm
Sturegatan 4, Kungsgatan 69.
Norrlandsgatan 2, Karlbergsvägen 10.
In Malmö, Baltzarsgatan 32
Gothenburg: V. Hamngatan 11.

SALON COIFFURE
15 Stureplan 15, First Floor. Tel. 116211
Moderate prices
Real permanent waving
from 15 kronor
BUSINESS HOURS 9-12, 1-7

Lagerson's SHOE STORE
Established in 1874
Kungsgatan 4 Norrtullsgatan 17
Stockholm

BOOKS
MAGAZINES—STATIONERY
BIBLIOTEKSBOKHANDELN
Biblioteksgatan 12

Myrstedts Matthioma
CARPETS - CURTAINS - TAPESTRIES
KUNGSGATAN 5 KUNGSGATAN 40
STOCKHOLM GÖTEBORG

KAFFEBULLEN
Östermalmstorg 4
Cakes, Pastries, Bread, etc.
REFRESHMENTS SERVED

SWITZERLAND

BASEL

WOLLENHOF
Jos. Fischer
Freiestrasse 11
Knitting Goods, Hosiery, Wools

SCHIRME
(Umbrellas)
E. WEISS-BAENTELI
B. K. G. MARKEN
Spalenberg Ecke Nadelberg

C. DOLDER
Travel Articles — Leather Goods
Aeschenvorstadt 20 M. B. K. G.

BLUMENHAUS ZU SAFRAN
for Flowers, Plants
Floral Tributes Arranged
HANS SCHAUB
GERBERGASSE 11 TEL. 32.198

BERNE

Monitor
Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call 27.019, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained.
MUNZGRABEN 6. 3-6 p. m. daily
Look for display advertising from Switzerland in the news section

The Leading Department Store of Berne.
KAISER & CO. A. G. BERNE
Marktgasse — Amthausgasse
Stationery and Office Supplies, Office Furniture
Prompt and Civil Attention. Only Highest Quality Goods at Lowest Prices. Novelties of All Kinds.

Linen and Cottons
for Bed, Table and Kitchen
TROUSSEAUX
Leinenweberei Langenthal A. G.
Spitalgasse 4

Gypserei Malerei Autospritzwerk
WALTER GARBANI SÖHNE & CIE
Greyerzstrasse 80. Tel. 22.417
(Painting, Plastering)

Pelzhaus
CH. WEISS-STAIGER
Known for Reliability, Quality, and Style. Large assortment in fur coats.
KRAMGASSE 19

MEYER-MULLER COMPANY LTD.
BERNE ZURICH
The House for Carpets and Linoleum

A. SIMON, Cutler
Waisenhausplatz 11
Fine Steelware, Pocket-Knives
Scissors Razors
Plated Silver Knives, Forks and Spoons

MUSIC HOUSE
Müller & Schade
Founded 1850
SPITALGASSE 20
Musical Instruments - Radios
Records and Apparatus

CIOLINA u. CIE. A.G.
BERN, Marktgasse 51 Tel. 20.121
DRESS MATERIALS, READY-MADE GOWNS

ALICE GORGÉ
Speciality of Ladies' Underwear
Amthausgasse 12

Zentralheizungen
Sanitäre-Anlagen
Spengler-Arbeiten
erstellt in bester Ausführung
H. ISLER, Viktoriastrasse 84
(Plumbing)

DAMENSALON
J. Weber
Mässige Preise lang t. In-u. Auslandpraxis
Marktgasse 16, 2 Stock.
Tel. 28.656
FURNITURE BEDDING
Wohnungs-Einrichtungen
Visit our expositions.
Bern: Länggassstr. 12
Langenthal: Bahnhofstr. 30

KÄSER
H. Käser & Co. A. G.
E. Heller-Sickert
(formerly G. Maumary)
Münzgraben 4, near Palace Bellevue
Gloves, Stockings, Ties Scarves

Flower Shop
FRAU C. BALLY
Bärenplatz 9 Tel. 27.627

Permanent Waving
LADIES' HAIRDRESSING SALON
J. V. RÜEGG-PERRIN
MARKTGASSE 20, FIRST FLOOR
English spoken.

AUGUST LEHMANN
Watchmaker
Kornhausplatz 10
Tel. 32.598
Special Repairs
Workshop

All Sorts of BOOKS
A. FRANCKE A.G.
BUBENBERGPL. Berne

G. Kollbrunner & Co.
Marktgasse 14
Bern's stationery shop
Fountain Pens, Visiting Cards

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

SWITZERLAND

BERNE
(Continued)

Modern
House and Kitchen Utensils
Basket Furniture, Hardware, Skates, Sledges, Skis and other Sports Articles, at moderate prices.
at
CHRISTEN
MARKTGASSE 28

Couture de Premier Ordre
High Class Dressmaking
MME. R. SCHEIDEGGER-MOSIMANN
RUE de L'HÔPITAL 3 TEL. 38.121

Bernheim Berne 4 Place du Théâtre
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Outfitters

CRYSTAL
Wwe. CHRISTENER'S ERBEN
58 KRAMGASSE

VELOZENTRALE
WWE. ADOLF SCHERZ
Monbijoustrasse 10 Tel. 29.443
Bicycles, Motorcycles, Cars
Repairs Promptly and Efficiently Executed

WATCHES, GOLD and SILVERWARE
LARGE ASSORTMENT
Zigerli & Cie
SPITALGASSE 14

AN EXCELLENT FIRM
for
Beds, Ottomans, Couches
Curtains, Materials, Carpets
GEBRÜDER STREULI A. G.
Marktgasse 59 Founded 1868

BIEL

Bonneterie
E. & M. Tanner
Hosiery se recommande

HOLZ KOHLEN HEIZOEL
W. WYSSBROD
Tel. 33.87
COAL

Salon special pour Dames
Mesdemoiselles Bigler
Bienne
Rue de Nidau 28. Tel. 28.91
Hairdressing

BÄCKEREI / KONDITOREI
FR. RÜFENACHT
TEA ROOM
Sesslerstr. 5

Molkerei A. Hauri
Spezialhaus für feine Milchprodukte
(Dairy)
Tel. 44.78 Privat: 28.25

GENEVA

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Geneva 28 445, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained. 16 RUE DU MONT BLANC
Look for display advertising from Switzerland in the news section.

AU PARASOL GENEVOIS
15 Rue de la Croix d'Or
UMBRELLAS PARASOLS
Re-covering Repairs
Finest Make of Eau de Cologne—TIES

BUISSON-PAISANT
9 Rue de la Confédération
TROUSSEAUX-NOUVEAUTES-BONNETERIE
LARGEST FIRM FOR WHITE GOODS

BADAN & CIE
(Drapery Store)
HAUTES NOUVEAUTES
28/32 Rue de la Confédération.
TOUTE LA TOILETTE FEMININE
Founded 1822

Robert Chevallier
30 Rue du Marché, Terrailiet
MAROQUINERIE
ARTICLES DE VOYAGES

INTERLAKEN

The Leading Grocers of Bernese Oberland
RÄUBER & CO., Ltd.
Interlaken-Grindelwald-Wengen

LAUSANNE

TEA ROOM
Confiserie—Patisserie
E. SCHMID
Succ. de Kirchhofer
Avenue Juste Olivier 11. Tel. 24.606
Well known for good confectionery.

LUCERNE

MAISON MOSER
Corsets
Ladies' Underwear
Grendel 23 Tel. 13.48

NEUCHATEL

SAVOIE-PETITPIERRE S.A.
Rue du Seyon
Grand choix de Sous-vêtments
Assortiment complet de laines
(Underwear, Wools)

NOUVELLES GALERIES BERNARD
Rue du Bassin
Chaussures, Maroquinerie
Chemiserie pour Messieurs
Immense choix de Jouets
(TOYS)

SWITZERLAND

NEUCHATEL
(Continued)

WATCHES and JEWELLERY
Horlogerie - Bijouterie
PAUL MATTHEY
RUE de L'HÔPITAL

ST. GALLEN

WATCHES
GOLD AND SILVERWARE
BRILLIANTS and PEARLS
You will find a large assortment at
Siegl Bindschedler
Börsen Platz St. Gallen
BÖRSENPLATZ

We have in stock more than 11 different
Radio Sets
Prompt Repairs
E. GROSSENBACHER & CIE
Neugasse 25

BETTWAREN
WEISSWAREN, WÄSCHE
LUMPERT & CO
SPEISERGASSE - ST. GALLEN
(Underwear)

GAILLE & HUNZIKER
Children's Outfits
Wool
MARKTPLATZ

ANTIQUES
Real old Swiss furniture
ALBERT STEIGER'S ERBEN
ROSENBERGSTR. 6 TEL. 919

MÉNAGÈRE A.G.
NEUGASSE 49 TÉL. 2369

Choice Articles for
Christmas Gifts

ALFRED SCHMID
FEINE LEDERWAREN u. REISEARTIKEL
ST. GALLEN
SPEISERGASSE 11
LEATHER GOODS

LUTZ, STRAUB & CIE
ZUM WOLLENHOF
Children's Outfits

FRIDERICH & WAPPLER
MULTERGASSE 10
Silks and Velvets
Ladies' Underwear

Leather Goods
TOYS
WEIGMANN & CO.
MARKTGASSE 12

Woollen Blankets, Quilts, Beds, Curtain Materials
MÖBELHAUS
J. Strässli z. Sonne
MULTERGASSE 12

P. SIEGMANN
Kolonialwaren — Dörrobst
Christmas Gifts:
Chocolate and Praliné
Neubau Brückenwaage

First Class Milk and Dairy Products
J. PETER
Metzgergasse 14 Tel. 1680

HAIRDRESSER
for Ladies and Gentlemen
PARFÜMERIE
W. WEISHAUPT
THEATERPLATZ TEL. 3545

PHOTO HOUSE
CURT MANGHOLZ
Professional — Amateur
UNIONPLATZ

SHOES SNOWBOOTS
HOUSE SHOES
FRAU TOBLER
Multergasse 21. First Floor

EMIL KRÜSI
Langgasse 6
Complete Suites - Occasional Furniture
Wolldecken - Linoleum
TEPPICHE

DRUG STORE
PFANNENSTIEL & TOBLER
Marktgasse 18
Soaps, Eau de Cologne

HEIMATWERK
HINTERLAUBEN 6
HANDWEAVING KERAMIC
GENUINE LACES

ZURICH

O. ZELLWEGER & Co.
RENNWEGTOR
ZÜRICH
Drapery, Novelties in
Woolen, Silk and Cotton

Carl Meier, Werkstätte für Qualitätsmöbel
Zürich, Engelstrasse 7/9 - Telefon 51.532
(Furniture)

MAISON BRESIL
L. Bosshard
Usteristrasse 9. Tel. 25.145
Freiestrasse 50. Tel. 44.593
Chocolate: Lindt and Sprungli A. G.
Kilchberg Biscuits
Coffee without caffein.

SWITZERLAND

ZURICH
(Continued)

FRANZ HOIGNE
Münsterhof 14

R. Husner, Zürich
MERCERIE - SCHIFFLANDE 8
Schurzen - Strumpfe - Kleider - Tricotagen in Seide und Wolle Damenwäsche.
Grosse Auswahl in Wolle (Underwear, etc.)

GASSMANN
Zürich Poststrasse 7 und Bahnhofstrasse 24
beim Paradeplatz
First Class House for Ladies' and Children's Garments

Union of South Africa

CAPE TOWN

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED
Head Office for South Africa:
Commercial Union Buildings
88-90, ST. GEORGE'S ST., CAPE TOWN
ALL CLASSES OF INSURANCE TRANSACTED
Also at Durban, Port Elizabeth and Johannesburg

MADAME DU PLESSIS
Ladies' Hair Specialist
DOMINION HOUSE
141, Longmarket St.
Phone 2.5662
Specialises in the Genuine Steam and Oil Permanent Wave.

ATTWELL'S
Bread and Cakes are of the highest quality
Daily delivery from Simonstown to Camps Bay
ATTWELL BAKING CO.
Searle Street, Cape Town

The Atlas Printing Works
(PTY.) LTD.
Commercial and Fine Colour
PRINTERS
15 BUITENGRACHT STREET
TEL. 2-5164 CAPE TOWN BOX 868

A. F. HONEYMAN
Merchant Tailor
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailor-Mades to Measure
39 ST. GEORGE STREET
(Opp. Cape Argus Office)
TELEPHONE 2-3577

DURBAN

OLDFIELD BROS. & CO.
Home Furnishers
513-515 West St. Phone 3299 Central

FULLER BATTERIES
S. R. SMITH & CO.
Battery Charging and Car Electrical Repairs
52 ALIWAL STREET Phone 3236
TEL. ADD. SMITHBAT

KILBURN & WHITE
Electrical Engineers
Stock Electric Stoves Ice Chests and Lamps. Electrical Installation and Repairs a Speciality
557 WEST STREET PHONE 847

The Departmental Store With an Ideal
At Your Service—Cheerily—Always
DURBAN & DISTRICT CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY LTD.
Provisions, Groceries and Household Requisites
209 PINE ST. Phone Cen. 3055

WINTONS
The Men's Store for Men's Wear
Right up-to-date in all men's apparel.
moderately priced
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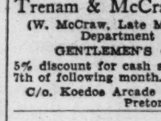

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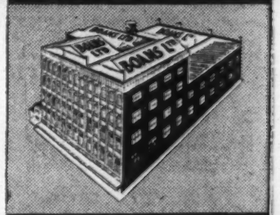

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Monitor Movie Guide

Southern Coquetry and Gallantry Depicted in 'So Red the Rose'

By E. C. S.

Dickie Moore, Margaret Sullavan, Elizabeth Patterson and Janet Beecher in a Scene From "So Red the Rose"

Annie Oakley (Radio) — Barbara Stanwyck as a sharpshooter in Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show, separated from her suitor (Preston Foster) for a time by a misunderstanding. Comic and spectacular incidents involving cowboy and Indian performers. Melvyn Douglas, Andy Clyde, Chief Thunderbird.

In Old Kentucky (20th-Fox)—Will Rogers in a story about the feud between two horse trainers. He has charge of a steed that runs best on a wet track, and a rainmaker assists in the denouement wherein the heroine rides the winner in the time-honored way of this long-popular melodrama of the stage. Bill Robinson, Charles Sellon, Charles Richman, Dorothy Wilson, Louise Henry, Russell Hardie.

The Last Outpost (Paramount) — British Intelligence Department officer rescues a British captain who is besieged by natives in the Soudan. The two men and the rescuer's wife form a familiar triangle of melodrama with the difficulties solved by eliminating the husband during an attack by hordes of blacks. They are mowed down by machine guns in a scene which is someone's mistaken notion of suitable topical entertainment in these days of fighting in Abyssinia. Cary Grant, Claude Rains, Gertrude Michael.

La Maternelle (Metropolis)—French language picture showing how a romantically disappointed young woman finds solace in ministering to the neglected children in a Paris school in one of the poor districts. The children are uncommonly interesting because of their lack of camera consciousness. Madelaine Renaud, Paulette Elambert, Mady Berri, Alex Bernard.

Last of the Clintons (Ajax)—Devotees of Westerns may find this hastily-made melodrama interesting, with Harry Carey as a detective who catches the cattle thieves and Victor Potel as a prospector who helps out the forces of law at critical times. Betty Mack as the heroine who reforms one of the thieves, played by Del Gordon.

Mimi (British - International) — Douglas Fairbanks Jr., and Gertrude Lawrence as Rodolphe and Mimi in a version of the story used in the opera "La Bohème," with interpolations of Puccini's music. A masked ball scene has the Barcarolle from "Tales of Hoffman" for setting. The thrice-familiar story does not detach well from the operatic presentation with which it is now generally associated.

The New Gulliver (Amkino)—A schoolboy of the Soviets dreams that he has an adventure in the land of Lilliputians described in Swift's satire. Ingenious use is made of puppets to represent the doings of a decayed monarchy and an uprising of workers, with miniature sets giving pictorial realism to a vast expanse of battle plain and to frigates under full sail. These puppets surpass anything of their kind before seen on the screen because of the freedom and caricatured meaning of their movements, individually and in masses.

Peter Ibbetson (Paramount)—Du Maurier's romance of the lovers who met in dreams, and so found escape from an unhappy mundane situation, filmed again; this time with Gary Cooper and Ann Harding in the leads. John Halliday, Ida Lupino, Douglas Dumbrille, Virginia Weidler, Dickie Moore.

She Married Her Boss (Columbia)—What Claudette Colbert's public wants, obviously, for this picture is one of her chief successes. In it she is a bride who tries without success to placate her husband's family, which includes the enfante terrible of the year, played by Edith Fellowes. So the bride gets tipsy with a friend of the family (Michael Bartlett), and they sing duets in a shop window until the husband (Melvyn Douglas) proves that he can be companionable (and tipsy) too.

So Red the Rose (Paramount)—Margaret Sullavan as a flirtatious Southern beauty of Civil War times who scorns the hero because he is so dilatory about enlisting; united to him at the end when he shows his heroism and magnanimity and she learns to work at rebuilding the family's shattered fortunes. Pauline Lord, Walter Connolly, Randolph Scott, Dickie Moore, Daniel Haynes. Based on Stark Young's novel, and directed by King Vidor.

To Beat the Band (Radio)—Slapstick farce about a shrewd aunt, her fatuous nephew, and an inheritance that he is to lose unless he marries as directed within three days. The music and good dancing help to put over a silly story and the extravagant antics of the comedians: Hugh Herbert, Eric Blore, Helen Broderick, Fred Keating, Roger Pryor, Phyllis Brooks.

Transatlantic Tunnel (Gaumont-British)—Melodrama about the building of an underwater roadway between America and Britain in the interests of international peace. A strong and picturesque entertainment with a Jules Verne tinge, larded with the amorous intrigue to be expected in this revival of Drury Lane spectacle in a new medium. Richard Dix, Madge Evans, Leslie Banks, Helen Vinson, C. Aubrey Smith.

(This guide is printed Saturdays)

ALL the beautiful sentiments in the world weigh less than a single lovely action.—LOWELL.

Daily Features

REVELATION is a telescope kindly given us, through which reason should look up to the heavens.—SHAKESPEARE.

Worth Knowing

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

In Serbia Motorists Caught Speeding May Be Required to Deflate and Repump All Four Tires.

Is That So?

6.

Check √ True or False

(Seven Out of 10 Is a Good Score)

1. "The epistle to the Philistines preceeds Collosians in the Old Testament." There are at least four mistakes in the foregoing sentence. (*True..... False.....*)

2. Ten inches of snow represents the same amount of water as one inch of rain. (*True..... False.....*)

3. The well-known morris chair derived its name from a man named Morris. (*True..... False.....*)

4. The New Deal's "AAA" stands for "Agricultural Adjustment Administration." (*True..... False.....*)

5. Of all the wood used by furniture manufacturers in the United States, only about 1 per cent is mahogany and about 2 per cent is walnut. (*True..... False.....*)

6. Taft followed Wilson in the White House. (*True..... False.....*)

7. Paris, France, lies farther north than St. John's, Newfoundland. (*True..... False.....*)

8. Henry L. Stimson was Hoover's Secretary of War. (*True..... False.....*)

9. The two-tube pneumatic tire was invented in the United States. (*True..... False.....*)

10. The world is composed of oxygen, 50 per cent; silicon, 27 per cent; aluminum, 8 per cent, and the rest is mostly iron. (*True..... False.....*)

[Detailed Answers Appear Elsewhere on This Page]

What They Say

Speak Up!

"If the listener constantly says, 'I beg pardon,' the speaker must realize that he is utterly slovenly in his manner of expression. Every time that he is asked to repeat, he should regard the request as a criticism."—*Sophie C. Hadida, in "Your Telltale English."*

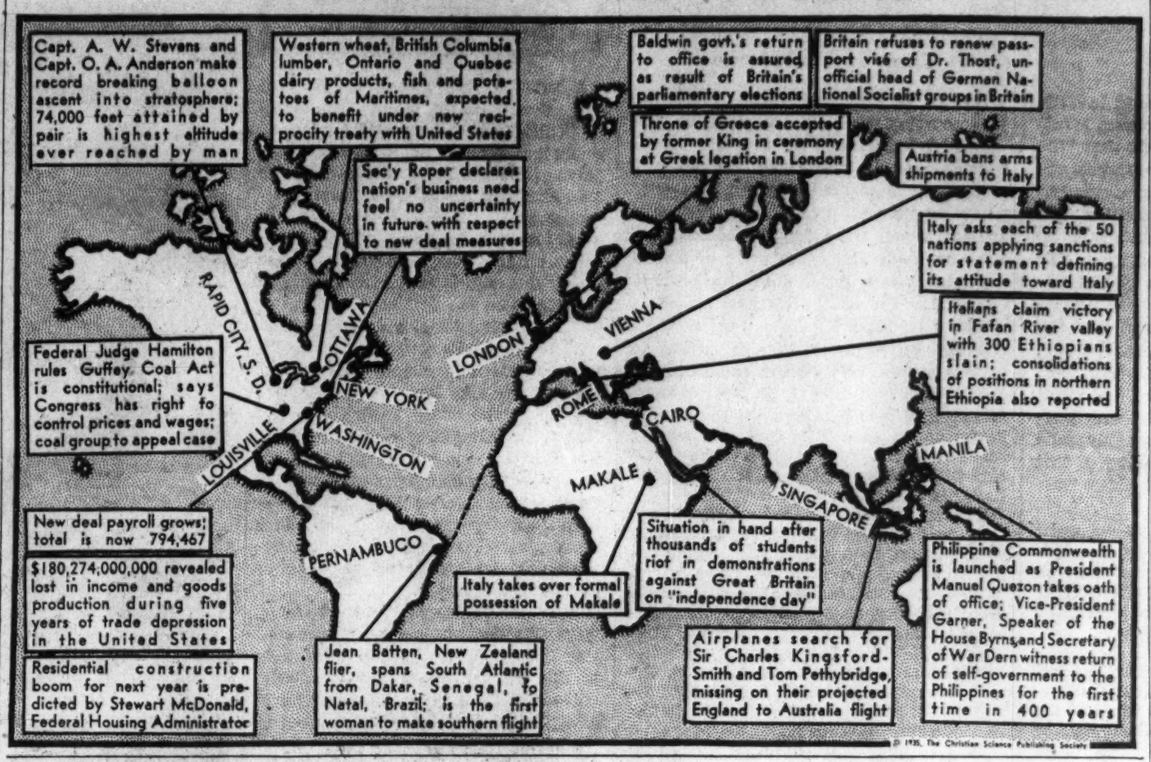
Brain Trust

"Place any man behind a governmental desk and give him a few million dollars of government money to spend, and he is likely to develop the fixation that anyone who does not approve of the way he does his job is a public enemy."—*Tyler Dennett, president of Williams College.*

A Firm Hold

"We cannot hand out our colonies to the hungry nations."—*Winston Churchill.*

World News of the Week at a Glance


Capt. A. W. Stevens and Capt. O. A. Anderson make record breaking balloon ascent into stratosphere; 74,000 feet attained by pair is highest altitude ever reached by man
Western wheat, British Columbia lumber, Ontario and Quebec dairy products, fish and potatoes of Maritimes, expected to benefit under new reciprocity treaty with United States
Baldwin govt.'s return to office is assured as result of Britain's parliamentary elections
Britain refuses to renew passport visé of Dr. Thost, unofficial head of German National Socialist groups in Britain
Throne of Greece accepted by former King in ceremony at Greek legation in London
Austria bans arms shipments to Italy
Sec'y Roper declares nation's business need feel no uncertainty in future with respect to new deal measures
Italy asks each of the 50 nations applying sanctions for statement defining its attitude toward Italy
Italians claim victory in Fafan River valley with 300 Ethiopians slain; consolidations of positions in northern Ethiopia also reported
Federal Judge Hamilton rules Guffey Coal Act is constitutional; says Congress has right to control prices and wages; coal group to appeal case
RAPID CITY, S. D.
OTTAWA
NEW YORK
WASHINGTON
LOUISVILLE
LONDON
VIENNA
ROME
CAIRO
MAKALE
MANILA
SINGAPORE
PERNAMBUCO
New deal payroll grows; total is now 794,467
$180,274,000,000 revealed lost in income and goods production during five years of trade depression in the United States
Residential construction boom for next year is predicted by Stewart McDonald, Federal Housing Administrator
Italy takes over formal possession of Makale
Situation in hand after thousands of students riot in demonstrations against Great Britain on "independence day"
Philippine Commonwealth is launched as President Manuel Quezon takes oath of office; Vice-President Garner, Speaker of the House Byrns, and Secretary of War Dern witness return of self-government to the Philippines for the first time in 400 years
Jean Batten, New Zealand flier, spans South Atlantic from Dakar, Senegal, to Natal, Brazil; is the first woman to make southern flight
Airplanes search for Sir Charles Kingsford-Smith and Tom Pethybridge, missing on their projected England to Australia flight

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"I Record only the 'Sunny Hours'"

A Rescue—

(Chicago Tribune)

Red Bank, N. J.

LUCASON of Ashtead O'Bellhaven [just call me Rover, boys] proved, his mettle today. A champion, he showed it. He saved a boy from drowning.

Lucason of Ashtead O'Bellhaven is the pride of the Bellhaven Collie kennels of Red Bank. Michael J. Kennedy, his trainer, was grooming him near a bank of the Shrewsbury River today when there was a splash in midstream. Anthony Salvatore, 10, had fallen from a rowboat.

Kennedy can't swim. So he did the next best thing.

"Go get him, Rover," he commanded Lucason of Ashtead O'Bellhaven, "bring him in, boy."

The sleek collie dived in. He brought Tony ashore, safe and sound. But he got his coat so matted he won't be in the show at Englewood, N. J., tomorrow.

—and Its Sequel

(Chicago Tribune)

Englewood, N. J.

A HERO and many times a winner in the show ring, Mrs. Florence B. Ilch's champion, Lucason of Ashtead O'Bellhaven, received first prize today in the collie class at the Englewood, N. J., Kennel Club show, from a judge who knew nothing of the dog's spectacular rescue yesterday of a 10-year-old boy from drowning.

The judge, who had seen the dog at many other shows, described him as "the finest collie in the world"; while hundreds of children and their parents who had read of the rescue visited the show during the day to see the collie.

In Lighter Vein

Fair to the Umpire

It was one of the early matches of the season, on a ground on which the grass was, if anything, a little too plentiful. The diminutive, but self-important, referee had been giving little satisfaction.

A number of somewhat inexplicable decisions had been endured patiently, when, finally, a voice inquired in very penetrating accents: "Why don't they cut the grass so that the referee can see the game?"—*Tit-Bits.*

Sticking to Facts

"Now you must be very careful how you answer," said the counsel, "and not say anything that is not strictly true. You drive a milk cart, don't you?"

"No, sir."

"But I though you did. What do you do for a living, then?"

"I drive the horse that pulls the milk cart, sir."—*Montreal Star.*

Oh!

"Where did you learn that new piece?"

"It's not a new piece. The piano has been tuned."—*El Paso World News.*

Aha!

"I understand that you are in the market for a new maid."

"Yes, our last one handled china like Japan."

VOCATIONS

(Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.)

Furnace Repairs

A FURNACE man who is ready to make small repairs immediately is a welcome person in many homes at this time of year. A man whose business seemed in need of stimulating, found plenty of work by driving from house to house, in a small truck equipped with things necessary for minor repairs.

The repair work or cleaning was in each case done immediately, thus eliminating the delay often experienced in early fall, by those who have neglected having furnaces put in shape during the summer season. —Mrs. E. H. H.

Daily Anecdote

Tree's Antics

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

AMUSING stories are told of Sir Herbert Tree's reluctance to con his lines, and the strain which he often imposed on the actors of his company at His Majesty's Theater by improvising on the stage. Miss Constance Collier, who was a famous "Nancy" in "Oliver Twist," relates how Sir Herbert undertook the part of Fagin, without learning the words; how, omitting large chunks of the dialogue, on one occasion he brought the play to a finish astonishingly early and inadvertently prevented something which might have proved worse—for it was discovered that the fire curtain had slipped a notch and, had the stage not been cleared when it fell, it would have shut off the scene from the audience for a good many hours.

A long run being a source of ennui to him, he amused himself and harassed "Nancy" by filling the thieves' bag with a different collection of objects each day; so that during the kitchen scene he would extract from its depths such surprising contents as a great string of onions or a live rabbit.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Ambiguity — *Am-bih-gu'-ih-ty* (a and each *i* short, *u* long; secondary stress on first syllable).

This word is derived from a combination of the Latin *amb-*, "around, about," and *agere*, "go, drive"; hence the root significance of our word is "a drifting first this way, then that, uncertain of the right direction." An ambiguous statement, for example, leaves the reader or listener in doubt as to which of two or more meanings was intended. ("The teacher tried to give her class a vague idea of the subject"; "After the boy teased John he ran away.") Ambiguities may be the result either of carelessness or of inadequate expression; but, in any event, they are not to be relied on. The right meaning must be ascertained from the author, and the statement be recast, to make sense.

A priori — Preferably *ay* (long *a*) *prih-o'-ri* (first *i* short, *o* and second *i* long).

A logician has two general forms of reasoning, *a priori* and *a posteriori*; the first is a deducing of effects from known causes (Latin *a priori*, "from the former"), and the second is an inferring of causes from known effects (Latin *a posteriori*, "from the latter"). In *a priori* reasoning we make a study of the antecedent cause in order to understand what is inherent in the consequent effect; for instance, we study about God in order to learn more about man made in His image and likeness. A detective is usually a student of *a posteriori* reasoning, since he is obliged to study all the phases of an effect in order to arrive at a cause.

Corinthians — *Ko-rin'-thih-anz* (*o* as in obey, each *i* short, *a* clipped-short).

Cubit—*Ku'-bit* (long *u*, short *i*).

The ancients had a very simple method of measuring, using the forearm in lieu of tape or rod. They would place the point of the elbow at the starting mark on a wall, for example, and with the forearm and back of the hand against the wall, indicate with the tip of the extended middle finger the next point for the elbow, and so on. In this way a fairly accurate measurement could be made by a person walking along briskly. Such a unit of measurement, known to the Greeks as a *kubiton* or *pechus*, and to the Hebrews as *ammah*, varied somewhat in length, but the average was 18 inches.

Enigmatical—*E-nig-mat'-ih-kal* (*e* as in create, each *i* short, first *a* short, second clipped-short; secondary stress on first syllable).

Is an enigma just another puzzle or riddle? Yes, and no; for all three are surely difficult to answer. But, while a puzzle or a riddle may be baffling for a time, each is susceptible of being guessed. An enigma (Greek *aenigma*, "dark saying"), however, may have its meaning so hidden under allusions or ambiguities that it may never be satisfactorily solved. Riddles and puzzles are usually quite inconsequential; but an enigma is usually something rather serious, and hints at inexplicable mysteries —to the human mind.

The adjective "enigmatical" means "relating to, or resembling, an enigma."

Herb — In America the *h* is not sounded, although the prevailing pronunciation in England is *hurb*.

Hygiene—Preferably two syllables, *hi'-jeen*.

Practically—In expressions such as "practically exposed" and "practically rejected," the student must exercise care to determine whether the adverb is used in its strict sense of "in a practical way" or in its acquired sense of "virtually" — occasionally "seemingly," or "almost." Incidentally, we might well keep the adverb "practically" a close relative of the adjective "practical." There is no crying need to adulterate so good a word.

Pulmonary — Give the *u* a short sound as in pulverize, not the *oo* sound as in *pull*; *pul'-mo-ner-y* (*o* as in obey, *e* short; secondary stress on third syllable).

Salth—*Seth.*

"The smile of the Great Spirit"—Applied by the Indians to Lake Winnepesaukee, in New Hampshire.

Transient — Two syllables, *tran'-shent.*

Winged (Gen. 1:21)—One syllable.

Parliamentary Practice

QUESTION BOX

Questions Addressed to This Department Will Be Answered by Arthur T. Lewis, Author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Question: A motion was made and, after discussion, when it was put to vote, failed to get a single vote. This motion was omitted from the minutes, in other words, expunged. Was this correct?

Answer: All main motions and the result of the vote on them should be recorded in the minutes. In this case the omission was incorrect. The motion, however, was merely omitted, not expunged. To expunge means "to blot out" something that is already in the minutes. According to parliamentary law it takes a majority vote of the *entire membership* to expunge from the minutes a correct record of what was done, which makes it difficult to do, and very properly so.

Brevities

London Opinion: An American woman has just broken a world's record for throwing the hammer. Curiously enough, her husband broke the record for the hundred-yard sprint at the same time.

San Francisco Chronicle: Meat in liquid form is something new from Vienna laboratories. Filling the drug store sandwich may yet be a spraying job.

Montreal Star: It is a fact that, no matter how loose an engagement ring may be, the diamond never slips round on the inside of a lady's finger.

Punch: "What is the correct headgear for the wide open spaces of Africa?" asks a traveler about to visit that country. Might we suggest a veldt hat?

Is That So?

(Answers to No. 6)

1. True. Corrections: (1) "Philippians" (2) "precedes" (3), "Colossians" (4), "New Testament."
2. True.
3. True. The inventor was William Morris, a writer.
4. True.
5. True. Reported by Consumer's Research.
6. False. Taft, 27th President, preceded Wilson as President, and followed Roosevelt.
7. True.
8. False. He was Secretary of State under Hoover.
9. False. It was invented by Dunlop, a Scotsman, in 1888.
10. True.

Reporter Leacock Reports Talk by Humorist Leacock

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 16 — Stephen Leacock, whose occupancy of the chair of economics at McGill University, Montreal, has not kept him from becoming an internationally-known humorist and writer on political theory, came to New York last week, made a speech and reported it himself.

Here from Canada for the annual New York banquet of Acadia University, Nova Scotia, Professor Leacock, by locking himself in his room at the Biltmore Hotel until 6 o'clock in the evening and then using a back stairway, evaded a newspaper encounter up to the point of reaching the banquet-room itself. The guests were late in arriving there, however, or he was early, so there were the inevitable interviewers.

"But," said Mr. Leacock, "I shall say nothing at all at the banquet; after-dinner speakers just say nothing at all. What's that? Well, here, then, give me something to write on. I will cover my own speech for you. I will even write the headlines if you will let me have something to write on."

So this is Mr. Leacock's story of his own speech:

TURN BACK THE COLLEGE CLOCK

More Dreams Needed on the Campus and Fewer Diagrams

Stephen Leacock Looks Round in Vain for Men Like Himself

Speaking at the dinner of the Acadia University alumni, Professor Leacock undertook to show, with illustrations in a humorous vein, that what was now needed in American colleges, at least in the faculties of liberal arts, was an application of the difficult process of "turning back the clock." He doubted whether the arts faculties were turning out men of the same depth and degree and culture as prevailed 40 years ago. He looked round in vain, he said, for men like himself, adding that, in the desire to keep in touch with business, the colleges were becoming too practical.

"This," he said, "is admirable in faculties of engineering and commerce, but in arts in defeats its own end.

"In the liberal arts the moment a a subject is useful, it is at once to that extent useless. Education in arts should not fit a man for practical life, but unfit him for it. He should turn from college, when he graduates, with a sigh, like an angel that has lost its wings and has to walk.

"We need on the campus more dreams and fewer diagrams."

Professor Uses Airship To View Stellar Lights

CHICAGO, Nov. 16 (AP) — Prof. Oliver Justin Lee, head of the Northwestern University observatory, set out today to become the first natural scientist to observe the Leonids, cosmic acrobats, from an airplane.

Professor Lee left here shortly after midnight (C. S. T.) in a plane flying to Detroit and New York. He said the plane would travel at an altitude of 10,000 feet or more, above the heavy clouds which obscured the vision of observers Wednesday and Thursday nights.

The natural scientist said he hoped to have a clear view of the meteorites within a few hours after the takeoff.

He said he would fly back from New York tonight, seeking again to observe the Leonids, visible from this part of the world probably only one more night.

Tubby and Buddy & Co. —*Along Comes Skidmore*

By LE PELLEY

SUSIE AND DORIE LEE, WHILE WATCHING THE SURGING RIVER, WERE CUT OFF FROM THE MAINLAND BY THE RISING WATER.
WHILE WONDERING WHO COULD BRING THEM HELP, THEY SPY SKIDMORE TROTTING ALONG THE RIVER BANK.
PLUNKITY PLUNKITY PLUNKITY
SKIDMORE!
WUMPF
HERE, SKIDMORE — COME HERE!!!
MMMMFF
LISTEN, SKIDMORE — HERE'S MY HAT! TAKE IT TO TUBBY — UNDERSTAND? I WANT YOU TO FETCH TUBBY!
AND YOU MUSTN'T STOP AT SNUB'S HOUSE TO PLAY!!
NOW HURRY
LEP

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog —*Good—Coming or Going*

By CARMACK

The Boss was trying to tell me something about of Jerry and Uncle George today —
I listened closely and did my best to understand him —
But I couldn't quite figure out whether he said they were coming to see us or we were going to see them —
But shucks — what difference does it make — It'll be pretty nice if they come to see us, and it'll be just as nice if we go to see them —

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1935 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Helping War

ON THE basis of independent investigation, The Christian Science Monitor reported on October 28 that "the Administration's effort to discourage trade with belligerents has failed dismally." The fact is that trade in essential raw materials has been steadily going up.

Secretary Hull has today confirmed this grave state of affairs in an official announcement. He states that "the American people are entitled to know" that the exports of war commodities, such as oil, copper, trucks, tractors, scrap iron, etc., are "considerably increased" and that they are being shipped "for war purposes." Mr. Hull fairly describes this trade as "directly contrary to the policy of this Government and to the spirit of the neutrality act."

Failure of the American Government to keep American exporters from carrying the nation's business into the war zone is not due to any lack of effort either on the part of the President or of the Secretary of State. The failure of these efforts is due to the inherent defects in the embargo legislation passed by the last Congress. This legislation embargoes "implements of war." It prohibits trade where there is no trade. It prohibits trade in the munitions of war. It permits trade in the raw materials essential for the prosecution of war.

This embargo was designed to keep the United States out of the war. It is indisputable that this was the intention of Congress. It is indisputable that this is the wish of the American people.

There are two forms of neutrality. One is the neutrality of 1914—a neutrality which seeks to "help" both sides and to make profit from both sides. The other is the intended neutrality of 1935—a neutrality which seeks to help neither side by refusing to help war, and which seeks to keep the nation aloof from war.

There is no aloofness from war in profiting from war. There is no aid to peace in furnishing the fuel of war. Until Congress amends the embargo legislation so as to prohibit all trade and all loans to the belligerents, the neutral convictions of the American people will continue to be at the mercy of a group of war-profiting exporters.

That German Steel

USE of a relatively small amount of German-made steel in the Triborough Bridge in New York and the Morehead City, N. C., ocean terminal has aroused quite a furor in a certain section of the press whose 100 per cent "buy Americanism" is easily offended by the present Administration. American steel and labor interests naturally are aroused, and their feeling in the matter can be understood.

Undoubtedly Americans wish to give some preference to their own manufactures, but it is something to consider how far that preference can soundly go. Should it be more than the 15 to 50 per cent margin in addition to tariff which Public Works Administration rules require?

If foreign steel can pay a duty of $4 a ton and still undersell some of the domestic product by nearly half, does not that raise some question as to the fairness of the domestic price?

If tariff protection makes it possible to build up an industry to the point where it can eventually produce and sell more cheaply than the country could otherwise have obtained its product—as some apologists argue—has not the steel industry in the United States been protected long enough to approach that point?

If quotations to PWA were identical from all American companies, as Secretary Ickes asserts, does not that connote some artificial price control such as industry decries when applied to foodstuffs for its workers?

If someone sees fit to sell products for less than they are worth, who is more benefited, the seller or the buyer?

If reduction of unemployment is the major concern, can the critics of this purchase demonstrate that paying a high price for the American product would employ more men than can be hired with the money saved plus those who will be hired making products with which to pay the Germans?

If wage standards are the concern, how much assurance is there that tariff preferences are reflected in payments to labor rather than in profits, dividends and executive salaries?

If a few purchases from outside, obtaining particular types of steel which contractors say American mills apparently were not eager to produce, warrant America's largest chain of newspapers in storming charges of "industrial treason" against the Administration, why have those papers imported most of their newsprint from Canada?

If the United States, holding more of the world's gold than any other seven countries, in fact nearly as much as all of Europe, does not buy abroad, to whom can she sell?

These queries are not presented as exalting foreign trade above domestic business or implying that the world can jump instantly out of economic nationalism into a free trade Utopia. But any foreign trade policy which leaves them out of account is not only unreasonable but unworkable.

The *Price* of Money

OF LATE there has been a healthy reaction against the theory that high prices lead to recovery. Everybody seems to have his own idea not only as to what prices are high but also as to what constitutes prices. Manufacturers grumble about the *price* of labor; housewives grumble about the *price* of bread; municipalities grumble about the *price* of electricity. President Roosevelt, who is wont to be regarded as a proponent of the high-price theory, is, in regard to certain prices, one of the agitators for cheapness. This time it is the price of money that concerns him. Particularly is he bothered about the rate charged on real estate. His remarks opportunely coincide with the convention of the American Bankers' Association.

The more orthodox theory of "cheap price recovery" is concerned particularly with money. In a depression money remains unused. Consequently it dams up bank vaults, and, in accord with the even more orthodox theory of supply and demand, falls in price. This is what has happened *within a certain sphere of activity*. For several years past, for instance, the rate for money advanced to the commercial banks by the Federal Reserve banks has stood at 1.5 per cent.

This basic rate for money has had its influence in bringing down the price of money to financial borrowers, such as brokers. The Federal Government, too, has profited by this monetary case. For short periods the price of accommodation has been next to nothing. Even for long terms the rate, based upon the market yield, is on a 2¾ per cent basis.

To the bulk of the borrowing population, however, "cheap money" has remained a phrase. The President spoke of "pirate" rates on real estate loans. He was thinking of certain sections of the South and West where rates have been so high as to merit the definition of actionable usury. But even in the East the rate for mortgage money has remained one of the "stickiest" of all prices. Six per cent had appeared almost fixed. Now in Massachusetts the banks generally have come down to 5½ per cent, though only, it would seem, as the result of political agitation.

And yet this price is a vital element in the provision of shelter for the population. This is to put the question in a social light. But this social consideration happens to coincide with the classical desideratum of economic recovery. "Almost the whole of the fixed capital of the world," says J. M. Keynes, the English economist, "is represented by building, transport, and public utility, and the sensitiveness of these activities, *even to small changes in the long-term rate of interest*, though with an appreciable time lag, is surely considerable." This surely means that, unless cheap money percolates through the system, recovery must be held up.

In Britain the prevalence of cheap money has been noted by several returning American visitors. There the rate corresponding to the Massachusetts mortgage rate of 5½ per cent is 4½ per cent, or a difference of as much as 22 per cent. If cheap prices *are* the remedy, they should extend to the domain of money, and that domain should not be limited to financier and government uses.

Miles of Books

VAST sums of money are today being spent in a systematic endeavor to insure that every scrap of knowledge which the present age possesses shall be transmitted to succeeding generations. Every item of knowledge—and speculation—that has got itself printed in an English book is being preserved. A year ago Cambridge University expended some £350,000 on this work in the establishment of a new library; and now, in plans for an extension of the Bodleian, Oxford proposes to spend no less than £1,000,000.

A copy of every book printed in Great Britain is preserved in the British Museum and in the university libraries of Oxford and Cambridge. This imposes an enormous strain on these institutions. Oxford already is full to overflowing, and so was Cambridge till a year ago; yet each twelve months enough books are issued in London alone to fill three quarters of a mile of shelves. Many of these works are trivial, and it might be thought that the great libraries could ease their burden by preserving only those of value. But experience shows that it is practically impossible to tell what will be valuable in the eyes of posterity, and what will not.

In 1664 the Bodleian sold a copy of the Shakespeare First Folio with a job lot of other books, which it also considered useless lumber, for £24. In 1906 it repurchased this identical copy for £3000.

Big libraries are no new thing; there was one of 10,000 volumes in Nineveh. But those of today are of an unparalleled vastness. Building on a gigantic scale is their sole way of keeping up with the output of books. Cambridge is now free of anxiety for half a century; the Oxford plans look forward with equanimity to the year 2035. The other great libraries of the world are equally determined to keep up with the increase of knowledge. It may be that in this is one of the world's best guarantees of continued progress. But the unfortunate student who has to delve into the mounting miles of shelves is not always quite so sure.

A Boy, a Ship, a Storm

Book News of the Day

A BOY, a ship and a storm—with these three ingredients John Masefield has made an inspiring saga of men's mastery over the perils and hardships of the sea. In VICTORIOUS TROY, or THE HURRYING ANGEL (New York: Macmillan. $2.50) the British Poet Laureate blends his gift for flowing picturization with a virility and realism that are rooted in his thorough sailor's knowledge. The novel is based on a real happening.

The Hurrying Angel is a square-rigged relic of England's erstwhile Australian wool and passenger clipper trade. During the Grain Race of 1922, she encounters a cyclone in the South Pacific. The Old Man, a hard drinker, carries sail too long. The Hurrying Angel is dismasted, killing the officers, an apprentice and some of the men and severely injuring the captain. Dick Pomfret, 18-year-old senior apprentice, takes charge, rallies the survivors and clears away the fallen gear to ease the stricken ship.

The captain promotes Pomfret to mate. Mister Pomfret, sir, and touch your cap! The ailing skipper is transferred to a passing steamer, a jury rig is completed, and after tedious weeks, the Angel makes port. Fitting the captain's sea boots to the callow apprentice is an exacting undertaking. But Mr. Masefield does a convincing job. His characters are superbly drawn, from Captain Cobb—blustering, half-likable old martinet—all the way down the deck. Best of all is his characterization of the Hurrying Angel's senior apprentice.

The story of the cyclone presents a succession of wild scenes. Each happening seems intensely real. A sail blows out. Here is the picture:

"It flogged up, royally, once, twice and thrice, at the third time snapping its reef points, till the whole sail was loose and away, shaking the mast, and looking magnificent against the sky. Dick saw it flog, then saw sky through it in a spreading streak: the next instant it was all tattering pennants flying from the jackstay, being cut adrift by the watch."

"Victorious Troy" is a grand book. In a sense, it is a tribute to boys schooled as officers in sail. The author explains in the foreword that many old-time seamen still remember cases in which sailing ships, dismasted and left without officers, were brought to port by boys. Mr. Masefield radiates throughout a sailor's love and admiration of those plucky little fellows in the half deck.

H. T.

Bon Voyage!

Fruits—and a Commuter's Memories

"FOUR banan' for fi' cents!" cries the pushcart proprietor at the corner of Boston's Staniford Street, drawing a little closer to the curb and stacking his yellow and red bananas in unpremeditated artistry against a purple pyramid of grapes. He shoves his grimy felt hat farther back on his head and flashes a brilliant, Neapolitan smile at the State House stenographer who stops to spend a nickel.

"Lady, take six lemons for a dime," chant in duet the treble voices of two of the dirtiest urchins of the North End, who have wandered up from Faneuil Hall market to catch the daily exodus of suburbanites flowing in the direction of the terminal of the Boston & Maine. The luscious, heavy fragrance of many fruits subdues the lesser odors of shoe leather and ale, tailor's wax and salami, puppies and Gorgonzola cheese which issue mildly from open doors this warm October afternoon.

Two sober-faced Chinese children pass me, each clutching a public library book, each bulging about the pockets with apples and oranges. Turning into Friend Street I am caught, enchanted, by the blazing abundance around me on every side.

> And the apricot and pear
> And the pulpy fig were there,
> Cherries and dark mulberries,
> Bunchy currants, strawberries,
> And the lemon wan and fair.

It is Christina Rosetti's "Goblin Market." The goblins are here, too, in the shape of diminutive shoeblacks cracking open a pomegranate, to the crimson pulp of which they fit the ivory crescents of their teeth.

* * *

And, suddenly, through the green and scarlet, the gold and russet, the bronze and purple roundnesses, piled in conical splendor in windows and on carts, I vision the tall, spare figure of an Englishman hurrying along one of those genteel side streets, invariably named something "Gardens," toward the bus stop near the palings of Hyde Park. At his heels trots a small boy, an attractive small boy with the typical rosy, English face, tiny red cap decorated with school coat of arms, short gray trousers and socks, bony little knees scrubbed almost raw.

"*Please*, may I, Father?" pleads the small boy, making as ardent an appeal as possible and anxiously watching for the appearance of the omnibus which is to separate them for the day. The man contemplates his walking stick, takes another stride, and murmurs something hardly coherent, to which the small boy replies, "But, Father, the orange I had yesterday was the one you bought me the day before. I saved it, you remember, and shared it with Peggy." Time is going. He adds quickly, "If you give me tuppence today you can take it out of my Saturday sixpence."

A well-dressed child of the West End, on his way to an exclusive school, importuning his father for an orange!

* * *

My scene shifts, to a comfortable, middle-class home in the North. David, aged seven, has been allowed to join the grown-ups at high tea. It is the month of July of this current year. In the center of the table, surrounded by generous quantities of bread and butter, muffins, jam, cheese and watercress, sits a plate of tomatoes—polished, perfectly formed globes of vermilion the size of that large marble boys call an ollie, I believe. When, finally, it is David's turn to be served he requests a tomato. In all seriousness, *sotto voce*, David's mother inquires, "Are you quite sure you can eat a *whole* one, or shall I cut one in halves?"

I recall the peaches, pale, sour-looking peaches, in a Liverpool shop window, tagged one and sixpence each; and I remember a very special occasion in my childhood, when the mistress of my form received a gift of three peaches, by post, from an American relation and brought one of them to school, to divide among her pupils. We received one twenty-fourth of a peach apiece. It was my first taste, and all I got was skin. Grapes, at half a crown a pound were a treat, too, and were occasionally presented to invalids.

* * *

"Two poun' for feefteen cent!" The vendor waves a juicy, black cluster in my face. I make the anticipated purchase, swing my paper bag out of Friend Street and across the road, through the station, to track number twelve.

P. P. S.

North . . South . . East . . West

After Forty Years

By Frank L. Perrin

KANSAS CITY, MO.

THE brief caption hereof, read and pondered, may seem ominous and foreboding. If someone has not written a story or arranged a motion picture scenario bearing the title, I would commend it. Its possibilities are unlimited and rich in true-to-life material. It is just about four decades ago that I first journeyed through this then rugged and undeveloped section of the Middle West of the United States. My more recent visits have been casual and more or less hurried. In the intervening years vast changes have come, or have been wrought. More leisurely, and perhaps more critically, a somewhat less superficial analysis of things and people is being attempted.

Thus early I have discovered that the most important change has not come in the physical aspects of the country or of the towns and cities. The improvement in the cities has come everywhere. In the larger ones which dot this vast area west of the Mississippi there have grown up most delightful and beautiful cities, with parks and driveways and lakes, with towering skyscrapers and amphitheaters and churches and homes. The artist who builds in steel and brick and concrete has found full and free expression here. The farms we glimpse as train or bus speeds along are the same, generally speaking, as those observed in the earlier years. They are smaller in area, and the farm homes are more numerous, because of the economic necessity which has forced the breaking up of the unprofitable grass prairies and the dividing of the old bonanza farms, small empires owned and tilled by individuals.

* * *

But these physical changes are not what most attract and interest me today. There has taken place in this section, which was not so long ago a frontier, a most remarkable blending and commingling of the culture and customs of people who imagined themselves separated and at least economically divided by prejudices and inherited beliefs which are now all but forgotten. It is this newer and better aspect that interests the returning visitor.

On the streets here, on the day coach of the train, on the bus and in the hotel lobby, one sees more frequently the men's hats which have become a trade-mark of the Middle West and Southwest. You all know the traditional name of the designer and manufacturer of these hats. He never offers this particular style to the dealers in Boston, or New York, or Chicago, or even St. Louis. But here they are staples, never out of season or out of style. I observed today a gentleman somewhat of the old school—shall I say the Uvalde school?—who greatly resembles, in features and figure, our esteemed Vice-President who is now somewhere east of Suez, saying funny things to the Filipinos. His hat was of modest shape, not over four gallons if the large ones have a capacity of ten, immaculate and without sign of crease or dent. It brought back to me memories of my sojourn in Texas, where I lived for a time before Mr. Garner ever dreamed of being Vice-President, and where I hope to visit again before this leisurely journey ends.

* * *

I am bound to conclude that as for the border country between the Old South and the Old North, it has been irretrievably captured by the North. This applies, of course, to its industries, its commercial and business life and to its readiness to adopt the modern things to their rightful uses and purposes. As I journey farther toward the Gulf, across Kansas, Oklahoma, and through parts of Texas, I shall find the evidences of the infringement of this same progress. I know the people of the South well enough to appreciate their own realization of the importance and the benefits of this gradual change. They have brought back to prosperity and happiness, in the years since the holocaust of the '60's, a land as desolate and a people as unreconstructed and as unhappy as the restless and uncomforted peoples of the European countries desolated by a later war only because they have realized the brotherhood which binds men of one race or family or nation together, and because they have been willing, after long years, to forget the bitterness which human enmity engenders.

Politics, and political forecasting, do not greatly concern the people of western Missouri and the State of Kansas today, less than a year before the national election. I do not catechize them as I realize this, perhaps because the matter seems of only secondary importance where people have so many purposeful things to do, and seem so greatly to enjoy doing them. At Topeka, which is my next port of call, I may find a greater interest in things political. At the state Capitol, in that city, sits Gov. Alfred M. Landon, suspected of entertaining high ambitions. I hope he will tell me all about them.

The Wide Horizon

Sidelights on Homemade Housing

By Dorothea Kahn

CHICAGO

LOW-COST housing programs apparently cannot be transplanted. They must grow on the spot. This is the lesson Chicago is learning as its slum clearance program moves at a pace much, much slower than its sponsors would wish. Aid from Washington is probably indispensable. A homemade plan is needed.

The fact that no steam shovels have yet cut into sites chosen for federal housing projects here would indicate that slum clearance programs cannot be carried through without the co-operation of the people most immediately concerned—slum dwellers, landlords, labor. The actual cash from the PWA purse may not be available at the moment, but even if it were, government agents couldn't take up the land they selected. They couldn't get the options.

The reason is found largely in the mental attitude of slum residents and landlords. Drive over the bumpy bricks of Canal Street, across the tracks, and call on Katie Blake, who is both slum dweller and landlord. Katie will give you some sidelights on the housing situation.

* * *

From the outside Katie's house looks like a typical slum residence. It needs paint desperately. But her white lace curtains are starched, her parlor furniture shines — although the upholstery shows its forty years of wear — and her sideboard china glistens.

Katie seems like the sort of intelligent, industrious person who could be counted on as a soldier in the drive for better housing for small income groups. But she doesn't think much of the Government's way of doing things. She thinks the federal agents don't know her neighbors.

"You got to educate these people first," says Katie. "They don't do with what they have. There's no excuse for having a dirty kitchen floor so long as you got arms to scrub with."

This energetic woman gets her living from the rents from four houses, worse than her own, all in this run-down neighborhood on the fringe of industry. It's not an easy job by any means. A visitor is likely to find her on her knees scrubbing up one of the houses after a shiftless tenant has left. Her last one skipped at four in the morning, leaving a very dirty place and six months' rent unpaid.

No, Katie is by no means satisfied with her position as landlord. She says she would gladly tear down her houses if she could get a job which would make her independent of rents. Taxes would be less and she could hold the land for a buyer.

Yet the Federal Government has found it impossible to persuade the majority of people in Katie's circumstances to sell their troublesome holdings.

Katie thinks she knows why. "They don't offer you enough to make it worth while."

Her acquaintance, Mrs. F——, bought an old house and fixed it up, putting in electric lights and a furnace. The man that installed the furnace said she had spent $1000 making over the house. It would certainly be worth $3500 now. And what would she get from the Government? It offered her just $1500.

Katie thinks her own best prospects are to wait for the industrial district to grow her way and swallow up her property for worth-while figures. In the meantime, she makes the best of her situation. Her house may look like a slum dwelling from the front, but just look at her garden in the back!

* * *

Perhaps I seem to have exaggerated the importance of Katie's opinions and attitudes. They seem worthy of attention, however, because they are fairly typical. There are many slum landlords like her in Chicago, not grasping capitalists, but people, perhaps on the verge of relief, who are contriving to keep off of the rolls by living on the meager rents brought in from the poor property in which they have put their savings.

There are many, too, who think, like Katie, that some day their land will be worth far more than at present. Situated on flat land, Chicago has spread in boom times with amazing speed. Residence districts have been lapped up by business or industry to the great financial benefit of the lot owners.

But, real estate experts feel that Chicago has spread about as much as it is likely to for many years to come. Yet it may take the present owners years to learn this, if there is no impartial agency, whom they trust, to give them sound advice.

The PWA will no doubt succeed in doing some building for low-wage earners by constructing on vacant property. But that alone will not put the majority of small wage earners into homes with hot water and good ventilation, nor will it tear down the 16,000 buildings which the Illinois State Housing Board has judged "uninhabitable," although many of them are now inhabited.

A strong local program is needed to supplement government activity and to aid it. This fact is recognized by such agencies as the Metropolitan Housing Council which has brought into working relationship many groups interested in improved housing. It would seem a good plan for these groups to call in also Katie and her neighbors, and others like them from different parts of the city. In a sense they are the slum experts.